NAPANEE

$1.00 Per Annum, Strictly in Advance.

J. C. DREWRY, Proprietor. NAPANEE, ONT., FRIDA

TO OUR

Farmer Friends

In calling the attention of the farmers to the

HERRING CANADIAN

NEW MODEL MOWER

we feel quite at home, as when speaking of an old friend.

This machine has won so many laurels, and gained such admiration, we can say with truth its name has become a household word.

Notwithstanding agents for foreign machinery have united to decry this mower, the "New Model" to-day stands first in the estimation of the farmers of these counties for

Simplicity of Construction,

Combined with

Strength and Lightness of Draft,

Management,

Durability and Cutting Powers

THE BRISCO HOUSE,

NAPANEE.

The best dollar-a-day house in Eastern Ontario Good sheds and stabling. First-class meals.

C. A. CORNELL,
2089ly PROPRIETOR

BRAN! BRAN

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Choice Western Wheat Bran

For sale cheap at the Big Mill.

Call and inspect it before you buy. Feed and Flour cheaper than anyone else in town.

2589dtf JOHN R. DAFOE.

THE "BON TON"

Hair Dressing Parlor,

OF NAPANEE.

Having bought out the Hair-Dressing Room of Mr. James Miller I am prepared to wait upon customers in my line.

Mexican Egg Shampoo and Singeing done at either the shop or private residences.

2789ly E. VANALSTINE,
Late of the Arcade Tonsorial Parlors Toront

JOHN A. SHIBLEY,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
CONVEYANCER,
COMMISSIONER, ETC., IN H. C. J.,
MONEY LENDING

YARKER, ONT.

Noted for promptness and reliability. 21893m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of ROBERT NELSON LAPUM, late of the Township of Ernesttown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, who died on or about the 1st day of June, A.D.1889.

Pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 36, chap. 110, R. S. O. 1887, notice is hereby given that all creditors, including those having any lien or charge upon the estate of the said Robert Nelson Lapum, are required to send in the same to Robert Miller, or James Lewis, Wilton P.O., or Edwin S. Lapum, Napanee, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the

1st day of September, A.D.'89,

together with their christian names, surnames, addresses and description, with full statement of accounts, particulars of their claim, and nature of their securities (if any) held by them, after which date the said executors will distribute the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which they shall then have notice, and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received.

HERRINGTON & WARNER,
Solicitors for the Executors.
Napanee, June 26th, 1889. 3089c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

F. X. BEZO,
MANUFACTURER OF

TENTS, AWNINGS, HAMMOCKS, WATERPROOF HORSE AND WAGON COVERS, BOAT SAILS, ETC.

18891mtf SOUTH NAPANEE

MONEY TO LOAN.

AT LOWEST RATES.

HERRINGTON & WARNER,
2889ly Barristers, Napanee

A. F. WARNER, M.D., C.M.,

Late House Surgeon, Chambers street Hospital, New York.

Surgery formerly occupied by Dr. Cowan, at Jas. Perry's, Bridge-st. east. 23896m

---

DR. W. NICHOLLS BATH, ONT.

Veterinary Surgeon,

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, treats all diseases of domestic animals on the most scientific principles. Late student with Dr. Badgerow, of Toronto. Calls, day or night promptly attended to. 9891y.

G. A. CATON, NEWBURGH, ONT.

—REPRESENTING—

Royal Insurance Company of England, Fire, and Life; Citizens' Inurance Company, Fire, Life and Accident; Quebec Fire Assurance Company and London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company. Agent for Lennox and Addington, Hastings and Prince Edward Counties. Rates on application

20891y

THE

Royal Hotel

PICTON, ONT.

Strictly First-class. Rates Reasonable.

2689cm JAS. HEALY, Prop.

TO BUILDERS.

The undersigned begs to announce that he is now prepared to furnish

Roach Lime and Choice Building Stone.

Extra good coursing stone at reasonable prices. The Lime Kiln is now in operation Orders left at Perry & Madole's hardware store will receive prompt attention.

THOS. MEAGHAR.
3089cm Roblin's Hill, near Napanee.

N. A. CATON, INSURANCE AGENT.

Representing the following companies:

London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company,
Canadian Mutual Aid Association,
Citizens' Acceident Insurance Company,
Quebec Fire Insurance Company.

Office in the Grange Block, - - John st

Management,

Durability and Cutting Powers

The Superb Tilting Arrangement

and New Clutch Shifter

which have been added bring this Mower to the point of a perfect machine.

Farmers will study their interests and purchase the Canadian New Model from us, and if we may advise them we would say—purchase this Mower at once, as it will require our utmost endeavors to fill our orders this season for these machines. Considering sales already made to date and in anticipation of the increased demand, we have this week begun the completion of a number of additional Mowers, which we hope to have ready in time for harvest.

Send us your Order,

or come to our warehouse prepared to take home with you a machine which will enable you to cut the splendid hay crop in a splendid manner.

Parties requiring repairs for machinery are advised to bring their machinery at once.

The Napanee Ag'l Works,

JOHN HERRING.

Jnne 12th, 1889.

1889cm

Solicitors for the Executors.

Napanee, June 26th, 1889. 3089c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of John Pomeroy, of the Village of Marlbank, in the County of Hastings, General Merchant, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named insolvent has made an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors, under Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, chap. 124 and amendments.

Creditors' must file their claims before me in manner prescribed by the said Statutes, on or before

Tuesday, the 30th day of July, 1889,

after which date I will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have had notice. And I will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received by me at the time of such distributien.

HIRAM KEECH, Assignee.

Dated at Tamworth this 10th day of June, 1889. 2889d

MORTGAGE SALE

—OF A—

Valuable Farm

In the Township of Tyendinaga by Public Auction.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on

Monday, July 15th, 1889,

At the Town Hall, in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement forty acres be the same more or less and being composed of the west half of Lot Number forty in the first Concession, south range, of the Township of Tyendinaga aforesaid.

This farm is very desirably situated on the leading Macadamised Road from Napanee to Belleville, about three miles from the Town of Deseronto, and about seven miles from the Town of Napanee, and half a mile from the Junction of the G. T. R. and Bay of Quinte Railway. The soil is fertile.

Terms of payment will be very liberal. For further particulars apply to

JOHN ENGLISH,
Vendors' Solicitor.

Dated at Napanee, June 19, 1889.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF STEPHEN THISTLETHWAITE, LATE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN, IN COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, WHO DIED ON OR ABOUT THE 28TH DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1889.

Pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 36, Chap. 110, R. S. O., 1887, notice is hereby given that all creditors, including those having any lien or charge upon the estate of the said Stephen Thistlethwaite, are required to send in the same to Colin A Schryver, or Robert Bowen, Napanee P. O., executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased on or before the

15th day of July, 1889,

their Christian names, surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full statement of accounts particulars of their claims, nature of their security, (if any) held by them, after which date the said executors will distribute the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which they shall then have notice, and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received

HERRINGTON & WARNER,
Solicitors for Executors,

Napanee, June 4th, 1889.

Canadian Mutual Aid Association,
Citizens' Accident Insurance Company,
Quebec Fire Insurance Company.

Office in the Grange Block, - - John st

NAPANEE, ONT.

Rates and full particulars on application.
2189ly

MONEY TO LOAN.

I am prepared to lend money in sum $400 and upwards on the security of first mortgage, Farm and Town Property

A 6, 6½ & 7 PER CENT. STRAIGHT

No fines nor commission paid by borrower. I am also prepared to buy or sell promissory notes of undoubted security.

Insurance policies granted on nearly all classes of property in first-class Stock Companies at bottom price. First-class farm and isolated property insured at 15c. per $100 for 3 years.

Correspondence solicited. T. G. Davis
089ly Insurance and Money Loaning Agent

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO

The office of the Napanee agency of this company, until further announcement, will be in the boot and shoe store of J. W. Anderson. Policyholders please call there until further notice.

R. B. MASTEN,
General Agent, Picton.
W. PHILLIPS,
3889atf Agent, Napanee.

SEASON OF 1889.

DAVY'S ISLAND

Popular Bay of Quinte Summer Resort

Ease, comfort, health and enjoyment for the summer months.

Boats daily to all Bay points. Large dining hall and cottages for guests

Good fishing grounds; boats to hire; ice cream, lemonade and all summer refreshments.

Special terms to families and picnic parties.

For full particulars address

MRS. JOHN CHRISTIE.
2489cm Napanee, Ont.

JAMES AYLSWORTH,

Clerk, 7th Division Court,
(County of Lennox and Addington,)
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
CONVEYANCER,
COMMISSIONER, ETC., IN H.C.J.,
Insurance, Money Lending and General Business Agent.

TAMWORTH, ONT

Noted for promptness and reliability.—Patronage solicited. 4388ly

C. D. WARTMAN, L. D. S.

Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, On

OFFICE—LEONARD BLOCK,

Dundas St., Napanee.

To the people in the County of Lennox and Addington whom he has served in the past he returns his sincere thanks for their favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

The new local anæsthic, Hydrochlate of Cocoane, used. It quite relieves pain in extracting teeth

☞ Will be absent from the office the first Monday and Tuesday in each month—these being the days of his visits to Tamworth. Rooms at Wheeler's hotel.

He will also be absent from his office in Napanee Monday and Tuesday of each week. 2289ly

EXPRESS

$1.50 if not paid till end of year

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1889. VOL. XXVIII, No 30.

THE RACES.

RAIN CAUSES A POSTPONEMENT.

Wednesday's Races Adjourned Until Thursday.—Good Sport.

On Tuesday night everything looked favorable for fair weather for the foflowing day, but during the night one of the heaviest rainstorms of the season set in and lasted up until nearly noon on Wednesday. All through the day showers kept falling so that it was out of the question to start a race.

Yesterday, however, broke clear and fair; the sun shone bright and warm and encouraged the committee to such an extent that they decided to hold the races yesterday and to day. Punctually at three o'clock the following programme was started:

Named Race.—R. H. Potter, Napanee, br g Little Fred; W. W. Reid, Shannonville, b m Bay Mag; W. Hatch, Napanee, ch m Maggie H.; T. Stewart, Deseronto, b m I. X. L.; H. G. Milling, Napanee, gr g Jim Barber.

2.40 Class—Trotters.—S. Clark, Picton, br m Goldie. A. Church, Kingston, g. g. Little Rock; John Purdy, Kingston, ch g J. B. Park; D. Lake, Belleville, br g Orman; H. G. Milling, Napanee, g g Little Tommy.

Free-For-All—Running. — Wm. Watts, Belleville, blk g Slap Bang; P. McLaughlin, Kingston, ch g Warlock; Allen Wilson, Prescott, b g Cal. Owens; W. J. Carson, Kingston, ch g Bolander.

The first race resulted in a comparatively easy victory for Hugh Milling's "Jim Barber," he taking three straight heats. Time 3.04¼, 3.03 and 3.07. W. Hatch's "Maggie H" second, and Mr. Potter's "Little Fred" third.

The second race was well fought out, no less than five heats being trotted. The Belleville horse, "Orman" did some good square trotting in the first two heats, and succeeded in capturing them both in 2.48 and 2.45 respectively. It was a close race between Milling's "Little Tommy" and Church's "Little Rock," in the first heat the Kingston horse taking second place and the Napanee horse third, but this order was reversed in the second heat. Then came a surprise.

In the third heat Orman went off his feet and dropped so far to the rear that he came nearly being distanced. This heat fell to Little Tommy after a very close finish with Little Rock. Goldie continued to act badly and was at the tail end of the procession the most of the time. In the fourth and fifth heats Little Tommy managed to hold the lead and captured both heats and the race. Time—2.48; 2.45; 2.47 and 2.43¼. The track was very heavy and fast time was impossible.

The free-for-all running was the event of the day and a better race was never seen in this part of Ontario. The first heat Bolander carried eight pounds over weight. The start was a beautiful one and as the four

WATERWORKS.

Now Or Never.

Yesterday M. D. Hanover, C. E., of New York, and F. A. Hinds, C. E., of Watertown, were in consultation with Mr. Northey with a view to buying out his contract with the corporation and at once proceeding with the work of putting in waterworks in this town. Negotiations have gone so far that they will take over the contract provided the town will extend the time for the completion of the works until the first of November next. As we want waterworks we hope the council will not stand in the way of the contract being assigned. It is quite evident that Mr. Northey cannot finish the works by the first of August and it is equally evident that Napanee badly needs better fire protection. True it is that Mr. Northey is liable to a penalty of five dollars a day for non-completion of the works by the time specified in the contract, but the corporation don't want to go to law to recover any penalties. What is wanted is a first-class water supply just as speedily as possible. Messrs. Hanover and Hinds are men of high financial standing and if they guarantee to complete the works by November 1st, they will undoubtedly have the work done by that time. Some of the council are of the opinion that if the time is extended a forfeit ought to be put up. Well! the corporation now have a very substantial forfeit practically within their power. Mr. Northey has expended upwards of $9,000 on the East street works, and that of course can not be removed. Surely this is sufficient security. If the time is extended, and the above-named parties take an assignment from Mr. Northey, they will stand precisely in the same position as he does. The $5-a-day penalty would then apply to them after November 1st, and all the time the corporation would have $9,000 worth of plant as security. In conversing with Messrs. Hanover and Hinds, they assure us that unless the time is extended they will have nothing to do with the matter. That means that we will have to go for another year if not for a much longer period, without adequate fire protection. We cannot afford to do so, and as the extending of the time will not cost the coroporation one cent, we would strongly urge the Council to make the concession asked for.

Wedding Bells.

One of Napanees fairest daughter's was married on Wednesday to one of Prince Edward's finest young men. We refer to Miss Grace Helena, second daughter of W. A. Rose, Esq., of this town, and Mr. F. S. Wilson, only son of J. C. Wilson, Esq., of Glenora. The wedding too place at the residence of the bride's father, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. A. E. Chambers, L. L. B. Miss Maud Rose, sister of the bride, and Miss Hattie Davis, of Kingston, were bridesmaid while little Edith Fraser acted as maid of honor. Mr.

CHANGES IN THE WESTERN.

THE REV. E. N. BAKER TO GO TO PORT HOPE.

Rev. J. B. Clarkson Appointed to Napanee West.

When we announced two weeks ago that Conference had decided to leave Mr. Baker in Napanee for another year, we thought that the matter would not be re-opened. Rev. J. B. Clarkson has been at Port Hope for three years and right ably has he performed his work. This year he was put down for Lindsay, but as Rev. Wm. Williams had only been there for one year his congregation insisted on his coming back again. The President of the Conference, wishing to please all parties, asked the Official Board of the Western Methodist Church, Napanee, to consent to Mr. Baker going to Port Hope and then Mr. Clarkson could be appointed to Napanee West. The Board met last Saturday evening and after very carefully considering the matter decided to give their consent. This was done, not because the Board wanted to lose Mr. Baker, but rather that the work throughout the conference might go smoothly. Owing to the terrible affliction that has befallen President Burwash, the change has not yet been definitely made, but it is expected that Mr. Clarkson will take charge of his work here in about two weeks. Mr. Baker will go to Port Hope when he returns from his European trip. In the meantime, Rev. Mr. Adderson who has been supplying for Mr. Baker so satisfactorily, will remain here until Mr. Clarkson's arrival and will then go to Port Hope. Rev. J. B. Clarkson is one of the ablest men in the Bay of Quinte Conference and stands in the front rank of pulpit orators. While the congregation of the Western deeply deplore the severance of their connection with Mr. Baker, they congratulate themselves on procuring so able a man and such an earnest worker as Mr. Clarkson has proved himself to be.

The Bishop of Ontario confirmed eighty-five candidates in Christ Church, Belleville, on Sunday.

Crops in the southern portion of Russia are in a very bad condition, owing to the hot weather.

Rev. William Henry Beecher, one of the Beecher brothers, of whom Rev. Henry Ward was the most famous, died in Chicago on Sunday, 87 years of age.

Daniel Wilson, of the fourth concession of Tyendinaga, broke his leg recently in three places. He had been engaged lifting a stone, when it fell on him.

While in England the Bishop of Ontari declined the position of Superintendent of Chaplains of Northern Europe, with a cathedral in Paris, but he declined it, preferring to remain in Canada.

A despatch from Dublin says that the

fast time was impossible.

The free-for-all running was the event of the day and a better race was never seen in this part of Ontario. The first heat Bolander carried eight pounds over weight. The start was a beautiful one and as the four raced around the back stretch, with Cal. Owens and Warlock neck and neck and Bolander lagging behind, the excitement grew intense. On the second round Bolander began to close up the long gap between himself and the leading horses, and as his rider bent low in his saddle and urged the gallant chestnut to his top speed, a perfect yell went up from the crowd. Steadily, inch by inch, the chestnut gained, and as he turned into the home stretch one blanket would have covered both Owens and Bolander. Down the stretch they came at a mighty clip, and amid the wildest enthusiam Bolander won the heat by a head, Owens second, Slap Bang third and Warlock last.

The second heat was fully as good as the first. Mr. Carson had put Johnnie Ellison on Bolander, as he was just the right weight, and Johnnie rode a beautiful race. Again the start was a good one, and again every horse was pushed for all there was in him. Coming down the home stretch both whip and spur were applied unsparingly, but it was Bolander's day, and he won the heat and race. Time—1.59 and 1.57¼.

NOTES.

The sport was first-class.

No gambling and no drinking allowed on the grounds. With these obuoxious features removed the day was a success.

Hugh Milltng captured two races yesterday, and wore a smile a yard wide.

A large number of ladies were present, and added tone to the proceedings. They enjoyed the ru ing race hugely.

J. B. Park n away during the fourth heat of the two forty trot, but his jockey finally got control of him and kept him on the track.

To-days races will be even better than yesterday's. They begin at two o'clock.

To day the racing will begin at two o'clock when the following programme will be presented:

3 Minute Class.—E. E. Wallace, Brockville, blk ro g Wide-a-Wake; S. Clark, Picton, br m Goldie; L. T. Vorce, Picton, ro m Ethel V; John Doddrige, Kingston, ch g Billy B; Wm. Chapman, Belleville, Chapman Mare; W. Wright, Montreal, br g Charlie B.

Local Running Race.—J. Boyle, Napanee. b m Maud; F. Chinneck, Napanee, b g Lex; W. J. Hutchinson, Napanee, blk g Black Bird.

Free-For-All.—J. Doddrige, Kingston, b g Edgewood; W. Wright, Montreal, b g Tommy B; E. E. Wallace, Brockville, b g Maxy Cobb.

Horses Wanted.

G. H. Williams will be at the Brisco House, Napanee on Saturday June 29th. to purchase a car load of good sound general purpose horses from 5 to 8 years old.

Of Profit to Every Reader.

Yellow Bannanas, finest in town at Davis restaurant.

Delicious Pineapples now in stock, at Davis' restaurant.

Oranges and Lemons, the best that can be procured at Davis' restaurant.

Choice French Cream Goods always on hand at Davis' restaurant.

The best of Bread, (Bakers or Homemade) and an endless variety of Cake can always be had at Davis' restaurant.

Cool summer drinks, including ginger ale on drought are now selling at Davis' restaurant.

First class lunches may be had at any hour at Davis' restaurant.

The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. A. B. Chambers, L. L. B. Miss Maud Rose, sister of the bride, and Miss Hattie Davis, of Kingston, were bridesmaid while little Edith Fraser acted as maid of honor. Mr. Will. D. Hart, of Toronto, supported the groom. The bride wore a travelling dress of fawn cloth with bonnet and gloves to to match and looked charming. The bridesmaid's wore costumes of mulberry taffeta cloth with cream bonnets; the maid of honor wore white. A large number of invited guests were present. The happy couple have gone to New York, Boston, and other cities on a wedding trip. We wish them a long and happy experience in wedded life, and a full share of matrimonial bliss.

Knights of Labor Lecture

A. W. Wright, of Toronto, general lecturer of the K. of L. for the Dominion, will deliver a lecture in the town hall, Napanee, on Friday evening July 6th on the principles of the Order, its aims and objects. Considering the wide spread reputation of Mr. W. as a public speeker, and his unbounded knowledge of the great question of the day those who fail to hear him will miss a rare treat. The ladies of the town and surrounding country are specially invited to be present, and the members of the various churches are cordially and urgently invited All are welcome. Come one come all. Admission free.

Police News.

On Friday, 21st June, Mr. F. Yones, of Enterprise, was before the P. M. for an infraction of the Ontario Medical Act. He admitted the offence and was fined $25 and costs.

On Saturday, 15th June, Samuel Davy was tried for malicious injury to property and fined $1 and 25 cents damages and costs. The complaint was made by Levi Sagar.

On Thursday, June 20th, Reuben Babcock, jr., Sara Babcock, Eliza Kelly and Alice Sanford were tried for assault on Jno. P. Chatterson. The cases were dismissed with the exception of that against Mrs. Babcock, in which judgment was reserved.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. S. Card arrived in town on Thursday evening.

Miss Morphy, of Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. F. Ruttan.

—Mr. Will. Waller and a party of friends spent Sunday last at Davy's Island.

—Mr. Melville Clapp, of Toronto, is home a few days visiting his parents.

—Mrs. C. J. Curlette has gone to New York for a two weeks visit with her son.

—Harry Jamieson, of Almonte, has been renewing old acquaintances here this week.

—Mr. Charlie Smith, of Buffalo, was in town this week attending the funeral of his mother.

—Mrs. J. C. Drewry returned from Toronto on Wednesday night. Miss Roblin will be home next week.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Aylsworth and Miss Sarah Lucas, of Ernesttown, were the guest of Mr. R. A. Shorey last week.

—Dr. W. Huff, of Rome, N. Y., was in town on Monday. The Doctor renewed his subscription for THE EXPRESS as he likes to get home news

—M. D. Hanover, C. E. of New York city, and F. A. Hines, C. E., of Watertown, were in town yesterday consulting with Mr. Northey regarding taking over the waterworks contract. They are men of ability and financial standing, and anything they take hold of is sure to go.

Many Thanks.

"My age is 58 and for 20 years I have suffered from kidney complaint, rheumatism and lame back, and would have been a dead woman if it had not been for Burdock Blood Bitters, of which two bottles restored me to health and strength." Miss Maggie Hendsby, Half Island Cove, N. S.

Word in England the Bishop of Ontari declined the position of Superintendent of Chaplains of Northern Europe, with a cathedral in Paris, but he declined it, preferring to remain in Canada.

A despatch from Dublin says that the Most Rev. James Cleary, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, has been nominated to the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland, to succeed the Most Rev. Pierce Power, deceased.

A delegation of four Mennonites, who some time ago went west to look for lands, have returned to Winnipeg well pleased with their trip. They have chosen Calgary for their future home, and have sent a petition to the Dominion Land Commissioner, Mr. H. H. Smith, to reserve for them ten townships for five years.

London, June 26.—The name of the woman whose body was cut up and thrown into the Thames recently, was Elizabeth Jackson. The fact has been established by scars on the body and by the clothing. She was of low character, and was in the habit of frequenting common lodging houses in Chelsea. The theory that she was a victim of Jack the Ripper is again revived.

DIED.

WHITE.—At his residence, Napanee, on Monday 24th inst., Mr. Thomas White, aged 70 years

WHEELER.—At Napanee, on Saturday, June 22nd 1889, John Wheeler, aged 36 years and 22 days.

SMITH.—At Napanee, on Saturday, June 22nd 1889, Elizabeth, wife of John Smith, aged 52 years.

CANNIFF.—At the residence of his father, Asylum Farm, London, June 23rd, D. Stevenson Canniff, son of P. F. Canniff, Esq., aged 31 years.

MARRIED.

WRIGHT.—BARKER.—At Wellington, on Wednesday June 19th 1889. Fred W. Wright, of Napanee, to Miss Victoria Barker, of Bloomfield.

CADMAN.—SNIDER.—By the Rev. W. H. Cook, on the 7th of May 1889, at the bride's residence Mr. Adam Ezra Cadman, of Camden, to Miss Olivia Armenia Snider, of Richmond.

SCIFERT.—THOMPSON.—By the Rev. W. H Cook, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 22nd of May 1889, Mr. George Martin Scifert, of Syracuse to Miss Hannah Thompson, of Camden.

WILSON.—ROSE.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. A. B. Chambers, L. L. B., Ph. B., Mr. Fred S. Wilson, of Glenora, to Miss Grace, Helena, second daughter of W. A. Rose, Esq., of Napanee.

ARMSTRONG.—LUCAS.—By the Rev. W. H. Cook, at the Methodist Parsonage, Selby, on the 25th of June 1889, Mr. William James Armstrong, of Roblin, to Miss Emma Lucas, of South Fredericksburgh.

Gives Instant Relief.

"I have been troubled with asthma and a bad cough for years. I get nothing to help me like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and would recommend it to others as it gives instant relief." Extract from letter from Walter McAuley Ventnor, Ont,

THE MARKETS

EXPRESS OFFICE,
Napanee, June 27, 1889.

Bran per ton	16 00 @	17 00
Shorts per ton	12 00	....
Barley	48	60
Peas	53	57
Oats	33	35
Rye	50	....
uckwheat	40	43
Muttor per lb	10	....
Lamb per lb	10	....
Hogs per cwt	7 00	7 70
Butter per lb (roll)	14	16
do (tub)	13	....
Eggs per doz	12	....
Potatoes per bag	35	40
Chickens per pair	60	70
Hay per ton	10 00	....
Straw per load	3 00	....
Beef hides per cwt	3 00	4 00
Geese feathers	50	60
Mixed feathers	40	50
Sheepskins	50	65
Pelts	60	70
Wool	18	20
Cordwood per cord	2 50	4 50
Partridges per brace	30	30
Turkeys	....	1 00
Geese	40	50

A SAFE DEPOSIT.

By the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D.

CHAPTER I.

Antony Blake left the office of Rumrill & Co. a good deal disappointed. He was himself a shrewd and intelligent fellow. He had secured the patents on his new invention and was ready to proceed with the manufacture. He had carried the papers, the drawings, his model machine to Rumrill & Co., and they had them in consideration. They now offered him $800 for the whole thing if he would turn it all over to them. He had proposed one and another scheme by which he should go into business as a partner with them. These had been referred by the managing partner to the Mr. Jorkins behind the scene, who was an imaginary person created for the purpose of saying no when the managing partner was ashamed to. Practically all these schemes had been refused, and Antony was now to take the $800 or nothing.

This was not his first experience in such business. He knew by this time that the people who bring things before the public, be they inventions, be they books or be they ideas, generally expect to be well paid for doing so, and he knew that the system of co-operation, which people are hoping for and praying for, was by no means yet established. With some bitterness of feeling, it must be confessed, though he was a good natured fellow enough, he walked down the street of Tamworth considering whether he would take the $800 and be done with it, or whether he would go to Pittsburg and see if there were better chances there.

Antony Blake did not believe in debt, and he knew how to live on a very little money, but for all that he had very little money in store, and he certainly did not have the $10,000 which would be necessary for him if he were to equip a little machine shop of his own and make his own automatic car coupler. But as it happened, he was a person well esteemed in the whole community of Tamworth, as he deserved to be.

I should like to know, however, how much of this esteem he owed to one queer circumstance. While he had to start in life with absolutely no property, it happened that he did hold, as trustee for his mother, some bonds, which he considered worthless, in the second issue of the Cattaraugus and Opelousas Railroad. These bonds had long since been taken off all lists known to brokers, and it was long since any coupons had been paid. Still the Cattaraugus and Opelousas existed, and there were sanguine people, among whom his mother was one, who supposed that at some time payment would be resumed. Antony, being her trustee, had to keep these bonds somewhere, and he had been notified by legal advisers that he must keep them in one of the security vaults which are now established in all the considerable cities. He had hired a modest safe at the Amicable of Tamworth, and at the Amicable you have the facilties of a charming reading room, where are all the new magazines, where you can wash your hands if you need, you can make an appointment with a friend, you can write a note on the Amicable's paper. These facilities are thrown open to you because you have hired, perhaps for only $10 a year, a safe in that bank. Antony had found that here was by far the best club room in Tamworth. In that city they have what is known as the "Strangers' Rest" well developed; you can go in and pay ten cents an hour for all the comforts of a club room, and then go out again. But Antony found that, in the long run, $10 a year was cheap him that the day is fine, or that it is rainy as it may happen, and pass on till you come to another gate and another warder. You tell him that it is fine, or that it is rainy, as before. He also calls you by name, and says that you are looking well, and you enter a second passage. This passage is provided with little catacombs or columbaria, precisely like those under or near the city of Rome, except that these are much smaller and that these catacombs have now no doors, but in the security vaults each catacomb has a little iron door, and these doors are numbered.

You remember, by mnemonic processes known to yourself, what is the number of yours; the number of Antony's was 4 927 You meet in this passage a smiling, gentlemanly friend who also calls you by name, expresses his hope that you are well, and tells you what the weather is. You also tell him. These are not passwords, but they are the civilities of the occasion. You then mention to him, in a whisper, if you please, the number of your box. He affects to remember— does remember, perhaps —and with his key adjusts the lock of your catacomb. But, please to observe, he cannot open the catacomb because he has not your key. Your key has been given to you long since when you hired your catacomb. You then open the catacomb with your key, which you cannot do till he has first turned his key in the lock. In the catacomb you find a long, narrow tin box, unless you should be a very great don. In that case you have a large catacomb and you have a large tin box. But Antony was a very little don, as the reader knews, and he had therefore a box long enough for any coupon bond, but not large enough to contain many.

He drew out his box, thanked the courteous attendant, passed warder No. 2 again, who asked him if all was right, and then in the passage between Nos. 1 and 2 selected a little room like that in which you eat oysters in restaurants of some cities, when it is supposed that you are ashamed to eat oysters and wish to have a separate cell assigned for the purpose. You go into this cell, which you find lighted. There is a little table for you, with a pen and ink and blotting paper and a pair of large scissors. These scissors are there that you may cut off the coupons from your bonds.

Observe with admiration that both the requirements which have been referred to are fulfilled. You are here as lonely as Robinson Crusoe was before Friday came. All your wealth is in your hands; you can do with it what you choose. A minute before this wealth was in a safe which nobody excepting you could open, and a minute hence it will be in that safe again.

On this occasion Antony Blake found some difficulty in opening his box. His key seemed to be out of order; but, being an ingenious person, it happened that he had a little skeleton key with him, and with this he threw open the lock of the box. He saw in a moment that it was not his box. The securities in it were those of the C., K. and W., C., B. and Q., B., C. and D.— securities, many of them, absolutely "gilt edged" in the market of the moment. There were one or two United States bonds, and, in short, if a good fairy had touched his mother's bonds and changed them into bonds of the very best she could not have done better for him than had been done here.

Antony Blake was amazed and dazed. He lifted the bonds out one after another to see by what process of evolution the Cattaraugus and Opelousas had been thus changed, and with a vague feeling that he should find his two fifty dollar notes at the bottom. The fifty dollar notes were not there, but there was a little parcel of five or six manuscript notes tied up with a white ribbon. Antony had no disposition to get at other him to sea in his canoe. Then poor Robinson looked at his retreating island—the island which he had always called a prison—and wished that he might return to it, because it was his home. So poor Antony, who had always despised the Cattaraugus and Opelousas, now wished that he had them in his hands. In point of fact, he put back the box into the cell from which he had taken it, and he went at once to his lawyer cousin. But the lawyer cousin was not in. Antony did not like to tell his queer story to a stranger; he therefore borrowed a hundred dollars from the lawyer cousin's clerk and went that night on the train to Pittsburg.

CHAPTER IV.

This is not one of those stories which torments the reader by refusing to tell him all the writer knows.

Once for all, let the reader understand that the bonds and the letters which Antony Blake found in his box belonged to a very nice girl whose name was Edith Lane. How it happened that they were all in this box shall now be briefly told.

It was some six months before Antony Blake found them that Edith Lane's father called her into his own room. He then explained to her that she was so old that she must learn to take care of her own affairs. "I do not mean," said he, "to turn over to you now the whole of your mother's property, but I do mean to turn over to you so much that you shall not have to come running to me when you want to buy a shoestring and a paper of pins. I have placed in this envelope a number of bonds; I am going to show you how to cut off the coupons from these bonds. You will have to do this twice a year; you will then have to carry these coupons to the Waverley Bank, where I have opened an account for you. When you want money you will write a check on the Waverley Bank, and you will go for the money yourself or send for it. You can do as you please about keeping an account of these things. If I were you I would keep a little cash book, but I shall ask no questions. If you come to me at any time for money I shall then ask questions. But it is a great deal better that you shall learn to take care of your own affairs before I die."

Poor Edith was distressed and pained to hear her father talk of dying. She said as much; she said that she knew nothing about business, and she had a great deal rather go on as they were. But he was flint. He told her that his precise object was to teach her to draw a check and to keep a bank account, and to teach her something of her interest in the community, not to say her duties in the community. He had begun with thirty or forty thousand dollars of her fortune, which he had put into these bonds.

Edith was frightened, and said she did not know where she would keep the bonds, and she was afraid they might be stolen.

"That," said her father, "is the second thing that you are to be taught. You will not keep these bonds; I do not keep mine. I have brought these this morning from my own safe to give them to you. I have ordered the carriage, and I am now going to take you down to what is known as the Amicable Safe Company. I am going to hire a little safe there in your name and you will keep your bonds in that safe. When you want to cut off the coupons you will go down to the Amicable, you will have the safe opened and you will cut off what you need."

This frightened Edith more than ever. She almost cried, but in her distress she referred to an old joke of the family borrowed from "Georgia Sketches." It is the story of a young man whose father was urging him to marry and said to him, "Where would you be if I had not married?" The young fellow replied, between his sobs

developed; you can go in and pay ten cents an hour for all the comforts of a club room, and then go out again. But Antony found that, in the long run, $10 a year was cheaper for him then the Strangers' Rest at ten cents an hour, and what I should like to know is whether his standing in that community had not materially risen since the old dons and widows and railroad trustees and other such persons who had their safes there found that he was one of the *habitues* of the reading room of the Amicable.

He suspected himself that it gave him these advantages, and he was careful not to presume on them. He took care not to sit there writing letters in times when a business man would be at his counting room; he only looked in there at the hours when the most prominent of the dons were there; he took care not to appear to it as the only loafing place which he had. In proportion as he was cautious in these regards the dons began to respect him as one of themselves; that is to say, as a person who did not have to work very hard for his money, and who had in the chamber adjacent the secrets by which a quarterly revenue comes to the initiated, without much cracking of their finger nails or griming of their hands.

On this particular morning Anthony was obliged to break his rule. It was just the hour when he should not ordinarily have gone to the Amicable. It was seldom indeed that he had any occasion to look at his mother's bonds in his safe, for they were as worthless one month as they were another. But to preserve the respectabilities of the place it had been his habit to have his safe opened for him once a quarter—about the 1st of May, August and the corresponding quarters—which he observed to be "coupon quarters" for some very distinguished dons.

He would retire into one of the little cells provided for the occasion, open his box and then carry it back that it might be deposited in his safe again. The last time that he had done this, Anthony had placed two fifty dollar bills in his little tin box, to guard himself from spending them. He knew that he should have enough money for his current expenses besides, and he had not cared to make a permanent investment of this sum. But if he were to go to Pittsburg he must have these two fifties in his pocket, and he walked down to the Amicable, gave the number of his safe, and his box was given to him.

CHAPTER II.

It is possible that there are one or two of the humbler readers of this little story who are not accquainted with the careful machinery of a security safe company, and as the story hinges on that machinery it may be well to explain it. You see you are to have the double combination, patent, absolute security that is given to the largest corporation in the world—say the Bank of England—and at the same time you, who are as poor as Antony Blake was, are to have your own little separate cell in which your own property is kept, and nobody else in the world may interfere with it. All this is arranged by a very ingenious system of policemen, attentive clerks, doorkeepers, gilt pickets of iron, iron floors below and above, so that fire cannot burn your securities nor water drown them, nor theives break in nor rust corrupt them.

The most honorable and virtuous warders are selected by the most ingenious and highly approved competitive examinations. You present yourself at the gate, and you are personally known to the warder, who speaks to you cordially and opens the gate to you, as he would not do if you were one of those unknown loafer who have no safe in the security vault.

You pass through this prison gate joyfully, for you know it is no prison to you; you tell his two fifty dollar notes at the bottom. The fifty dollar notes were not there, but there was a little parcel of five or six manuscript notes tied up with a white ribbon. Antony had no disposition to get at other people's secrets, but he did want to know how these things came into his box, and he looked at their addresses, as he could do without opening them. Three were to Evelyn Haddam. Three were to Fergus MacIntire. Antony had never heard of either of these people. The letters were numbered, and the date of each was written on the envelope. Antony observed that the last two were written on the same day, May 29. "It is a romance, I think," said he, and he thought so because of the ribbon. But clearly the most curious thing in the romance was that the letters were in his box.

CHAPTER III.

If young Blake had gone at once to the head centre of the wonderful combination of warders, guardians, clerks and assistants who made up the hierarchy of the Amicable, this story would never have been written, and the reader would at this moment be seeking other occupation than that he has in hand. "Before a story can be told," says Mr. Anthony Trollope, "there must be a story to tell." All that follows on these pages spring from Mr. Blake's aversion to take the head centre into his confidence, or indeed, any other of the guardians in the hierarchy.

In the first place, he knew none of them personally, though, as has been seen, they all knew him professionally. That is to say, it was the professional business of each of them to know Antony Blake by sight and to see that he always had the box in No. 4,927 when he wanted it and that no one else ever had it, and also that he never had any other box than his own. But all of them had been imported from New York to carry on the Amicable, which was a new enterprise in Tamworth, so that he had not made their acquaintance other than officially. In the second place, as occurred to him now for the first time, he should have gone to the head centre before if he meant to go at all. He should have gone when his little key did not open the bond box. He should not have picked the lock of a box, which, as he now knew, was not his, with his little skeleton key. In the third place, he was not sure whether he should best advance the ends of justice by going to the head centre. He could say that his $100 were not in his box. But here were securities of three or four hundred times as much worth; and, as he well knew, there was not any one outside an idiot asylum who would steal Cattaraugus and Opelousas bonds. It might be that the head centre and some of the others were engaged in a common fraud, of which he had in his hands a little clew. These considerations passed through his mind and determined him, wisely or not, to make no complaint to the head centre till he had taken the advice of a lawyer friend.

Meanwhile his first business was to go to Pittsburg and to get the $100 which he needed for his journey. There was no money in the box, and of course Antony could not have taken it if there had been, seeing it was not his. "Greenbacks," says an eminent legal authority, "are the currency of thieves." But even had Antony been a thief he had no opportunity to steal.

There were the six letters, tied up with the white ribbon. Antony did look at the addresses, as had been said.

But at the moment his only wish was that his despised Cattaraugus and Opelousas bonds were in his hands. He remembered, as he often had remembered before, the pathetic grief of Robinson Crusoe, when the great current of the Orinoco was sweeping rowed from "Georgia Sketches." It is the story of a young man whose father was urging him to marry and said to him: "Where would you be if I had not married?" The young fellow replied, between his sobs, "Yes, dad, but you married mother and I shall have to be put out to a strange gal." Edith said she did not want to be put out to any Amicable Safe Company or any Waverley Bank. She wanted her father to take care of her money and to give her what she wanted to spend.

But he was perfectly firm: the carriage came to the door, and Edith had to go up to put on her hat and sacque and gloves to go down for her first lesson. What she was taught the reader already knows. She was taken through the gates, she was introduced to the attentive warder, and she had assigned to her one of the smallest safes, exactly such a safe as Antony Blake had, and as it happened the number was next to his No. 4,928. The reader now has a partial notion of what mistake had occurred.

In point of fact, about a month before Antony Blake had met his disappointment, it had been so ordered by those minor powers who, under orders, overrule this world, that he and Edith Lane went nearly at the same time to the Amicable. Antony had gone simply to show himself, that he might keep up the reputation which he had acquired as a don among dons. Edith had gone, on her second visit, to cut off some coupons, which she had done successfully, and which she had carried to deposit at her bank. But it had so happened that when she brought back her little box, to place it in her safe, Antony Blake was already in that corridor of the columbarium and was opening his safe to put his box away. The lock made some little obstacle and he had laid his box on the floor that he might have both hands in handling the key. Edith had to wait a moment for the operations to be finished, and, as it happened, she laid her box on the floor as she stood by him, being, in fact, if the reader is curious, putting on her gloves at the same moment. Antony touched his hat to her, stooped, picked up the box and put it into his own safe, without any thought that he had made a transfer. He passed out the door, saluted the warders and was gone. Edith put the other box into her safe, and as the reader sees, the change was completed without a thought from either party.

It was not till Antony Blake was well in Pittsburg, dealing with the various sons of Tubal Cain, who make that city one of the richest and loveliest in the world, that Edith one day ordered the carriage, drove down to the Amicable, took out what she supposed to be her box and found in it Antony's Cattaraugus and Opelousas bonds and his hundred dollars.

Of course Edith knew she had made a mistake, and she instantly supposed, as she usually did, that everything which was wrong was her own fault. This, then, was the first result of her father's training her to business—that she had lost all her own property and had stolen some other property of vastly more value. For the girl knew nothing of the worthlessness of the Cattaraugus and Opelousas, and it was easy for her to see that whereas she had left in her box only thirty or forty thousand dollars worth of bonds, she had under her hands two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of the second issue of that unfortunate road.

She did not do what Antony did, however. She took the whole parcel, hundred dollars and all, and put it into her little satchel. She put back the box into her safe, and as quickly as she could escape the eye of the warders, all of whom she thought looked on her with suspicion, as if she were a detected thief already, she rushed to

her little coupe and bade William drive her directly home.

Her only thought was to tell her father all that had happened, and to confess that she was a fool.

Of course, this would have been the true thing for her to do; but there was, unfortunately, a delay. Her father was in Chicago for two days, and Satan had all that time to inspire her with other counsels. Now, although Satan might have done his worst before he could make Edith Lane do anything wrong, it was easily in his power to make her do something very foolish. For, as Henry Kingsley well says, when the devil cannot achieve his purposes by sending a knave he does the same by a much easier process and sends a fool. For the more she brooded over the matter the more the poor girl persuaded herself that she had better not, at first, speak to her father. Besides the feeling that she was a fool and had made a horrible mistake there was a little side trouble which increased and increased as she thought of it till it at last became a giant Afrite, destroying all her peace. It was the recollection that she had put in her box the six letters which had been intrusted to her by her cousin Evelyn.

Now this Cousin Evelyn had had a horrible love passage with Fergus McIntire. I have no right to call it disgraceful, though I am very glad that none of my readers was ever so compromised. It was a very bad business, and Evelyn had been pulled out of it only with great tact and difficulty. All the compromising letters had been brought together and should have been burned up. Instead of burning them Evelyn Haddam, when she heard Edith had a safe of her own, had begged her to take care of them, and at her second visit to the safe Edith had put these letters with her bonds. The reader knows what had become of them.

Now this was the only secret which our poor Edith had ever had from her father. She did not want to have these letters brought to light by any investigation which should be made. The poor child instantly fancied herself before a police court as a thief; she fancied the discovery of her box opened by a judge and these letters of Evelyn's and Fergus' read aloud and printed in all the Sunday newspapers. She cried over it; she wrote a note to Evelyn which she destroyed; she wrote another note which she destroyed also, and finally said to herself that she had rather lose all her own property which was in the safe than have any revelation made as to what was in the box. If she could only be sure that whoever had the the bonds would burn those hateful letters, it seemed to her that she should be perfectly happy.

In all this, of course, Edith Lane was quite wrong; but as the reader will see, she was in a false position, which she had stumbled into really from no fault of her own.

Poor Antony Blake is the person who deserves the most consideration and sympathy from the reader. He was most hospitably received by old friends whom he had known at the Polytechnic Institute. He saw all the marvels of gas distribution, of glass making, of ironfounding and, by Mr. Westinghouse's kindness, he was taken through the wonderful machine works from which that exquisite apparatus is produced which preserves every year the lives of I dare not say how many thousand people in this world. He saw some of the Tubal Cains whom he had gone to see, he showed to them the plans of his machine, which were cordially commended. He had one and another suggestion made to him as to the ways for putting it upon the market. But it was clear to him, as it had been in Tamworth, that the destruction of the poor is their poverty and that he was in no way to get any decent return for the very exquisite

STEALING FROM JUGGERNAUT.

A Curious Yarn Told by an Indian Army Officer.

The tale which I am about to relate was told to me many years ago by a distinguished officer of the Madras army. For obvious reasons the names have been altered, but to this day by the camp fires of the great festival held every year is told with bated breath the terrible tale of the jewels of Juggernaut and of the vengeance of the great god.

"Many years ago," said my friend, "I was quartered at Fuzurabad, an important military station about 150 miles from the Madras coast. There were a large number of troops there of all descriptions, and certainly for half the year the life we all led was gay and high enough.

"Unfortunately, at the time I was there gambling and betting were much in vogue, and many men plunged and came to grief over their debts of honor. Of all that gay company nobody was more popular and better liked by both men and women than young Fitzroy; but, unfortunately, he lost money at the races, tried to recover himself at the whist table, but failed, got into the hands of the Mawarees, and got deeper and deeper into the mire of debt. You could see by his careworn and troubled expression of face that the poor young fellow was in a real bad way. I was not surprised, then, when one day he came to me and said: 'Major, I'm done for. I'm utterly broke. I can't get any more money in the bazaar, and they'll run me in unless I can get away for a bit. I must get to England and see if I can raise the wind there, but goodness knows,' said the young fellow bitterly, 'how I can dare ask my poor old governor. Major,' continued he, 'I must get away; it's simply killing me. You were a great friend of my father, and promised to help me. I wish I had stuck to your advice, but it's too late now. Will you come away with me? Give out that we have taken ten days' leave for some shooting, and see me down to the coast. If I go off alone I shall be stopped by those cursed Mawarees.'

"After some hesitation I agreed. He sent in his application for leave to Europe on private affairs, and I gave out that I was going on a ten days' shooting expedition. A week later, with a couple of tongas, we had started on our long and wearying journey to the coast, where my poor young friend hoped to pick up a steamer to take him to Europe. On the second day out we met crowds of people tramping along—men, women, and children—and the next day still greater crowds. In reply to our inquiries we were told that they were returning from the great festival of Juggernaut held at Puri, now only some three days' journey from where we were. The tonga wallah kept us interested with a graphic description of the festival and of the great god, which was especially remarkable for the wonderful jewels it possessed—two emerald eyes of inestimable value, its lips formed of the finest rubies in the world, and a necklace of priceless pearls.

The sun was sinking as we neared the town of Puri, and we could see the pinnacles of the temples rise above the trees which surrounded the place. Half a mile the other side of the town stood the Travellers' Bungalow, where we intended putting up for the night. During the last twenty-four hours my young companion had kept silence, and was moody and almost sullen whenever I tried to rouse him. A more uncomfortable meal I never ate than the dinner which was served up to us that evening, and I was quite thankful when the poor lad said he was dead beat and would go off to bed. My own room was on the other side

IN GREENLAND.

Dr. Nansen's Trip on Snow-Shoes.

Since Dr. Nansen's return to Denmark he has added very interesting details to the story of his trip across Greenland which was briefly told in the letter he sent to Europe last fall. The fact that his party, after leaving the ship within twelve miles of Umivik, where they expected to begin their land journey, drifted many miles south in the ice and were over three weeks reaching their destination on the coast, shows the immense difficulty of penetrating the ice barrier that the prevailing winds kept constantly packed against the eastern shores of Greenland.

Some of the isolated natives, unaccustomed to the sight of white men,

FLED IN TERROR,

though Capt. Holm's sojourn among them during one winter should have taught them better. Probably no tribe were ever so thoroughly introduced to the public by means of the camera as these natives, of whom numerous photographs appear in Capt. Holm's recent book.

The six men of the Nansen expedition were a spectacle worth seeing as they gained the lofty summit of the inland ice, all tied together with a rope, as though they were climbing the Matterhorn. It was a wise precaution, for the snow concealed not a few gaping crevices in the thick ice, and now and then the fragile bridge gave way under some member of the party. It was heavy sledging in the soft snow of the Arctic summer, but the party, on their snowshoes, dragging five little sledges, made fifty miles in the first twelve days. They were steadily climbing toward the summit of

GREENLAND'S ICE PLAIN,

which, as we have learned within the past few years, is higher than any other extensive plateau in the world except those of the Pamir and some parts of Tibet.

The party occupied over two weeks in crossing this almost level expanse of ice, 9,000 feet above the sea. It was now September, and at the enormous height of nearly 3,000 feet above the summit of Mount Washington, it is easy to understand that the Greenland tourists were impeded no longer by soft and yielding snow. The temperature, however, was seldom lower than 20° below zero, but many snow storms and great drifts impeded the progress of the travellers.

At last they reached the eastern slope of the frozen sea, and, hoisting their sails, they found that much of the time it was no longer necessary to haul on the sledge ropes. Often they travelled behind their sledges to hold them back, and rattled down the long slope at a splendid rate. Now and then, however, they were face to face with

THEST ARTLING DANGERS, MOST

as once, when they paused on the edge of a great crevice which seemed like the mouth of a bottomless abyss. They had other narrow escapes, and once nearly lost their lives through the breaking of a snow bridge. Earlier travellers on the inland ice of Greenland have found that the need of making long detours to get around crevices was one of the greatest obstacles in their way.

At last the fiords of the western coast were reached. In forty days the little party had travelled 300 miles from sea to sea. We do not yet know what scientific value attaches to this expedition; but it is likely to add interesting facts to our knowledge of this stupendous ice mass, which, moving very slowly towards the coasts, finds some outlet for its accumulations through the fiords. Contemplating this tremendous ice movement, it is not difficult to believe that we see in the Greenland of to-day the conditions that, in a past geological age, tore great boulders of trap from the [illegible] rocks.

for putting it upon the market. But it was clear to him, as it had been in Tamworth, that the destruction of the poor is their poverty and that he was in no way to get any decent return for the very exquisite contrivance which everybody admitted he had in hand, unless he himself could invest $10,000 or $15,000 in the complicated machinery which was necessary for producing it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Philanthropist's First Bargain.

The late Mr. John Rylands, the Manchester cotton spinner, who bequeathed $25,000 to the Balla Independent College, would often humorously narrate the history of his first bargain. One day, soon after he had left school, in passing through a street of St. Helen's his eye was caught by an auctioneer's placard announcing the sale of the stock-in-trade belonging to the father of one of his school fellows. He went to see what was going on ; and, as he had saved a little pocket money, he bid for one of the lots, a drawer full of trinkets, which was knocked down to him at a low price. These on reaching home, he found to consist of different pieces of jewellery, much tarnished and carroded. He pulled them to pieces, cleaned and polished them, and sold them separately realizing a good profit. A former nurse of Mrs. Ryland's heard of the lad's successful purchase, and being herself with her family very handy at the loom, said to him, "Supposing, Master John, you spend this money in a little yarn, and let us weave it for you." This was done, the calicoes were returned "beautifully woven," were soon sold, and all concerned made a handsome profit. The process was repeated on a continually enlarged scale, for about two years, and the youth who was diligently helping his father, became already a miniature capitalist. At the expiration of this time his oldest brother, Joseph, proposed to join him, and the two lads initiated business on their own account, John undertaking the post of traveller. The father, himself a shrewd and capable man of business, perceived what his sons were doing on their own account, and proposed to join in partnership with them, contributing a larger capital than they could muster. Thus the well-known firm was originated.

Women's Heads and Waists.

The Venus de Medici's head measures around the temples 20½ inches ; allow for the wavy hair a half inch and call it 20 inches. I make the waist 27 inches, but as the figure is bending slightly forward it may vary accordingly as the measure is applied. The neck is 13 inches. A lady friend was so kind as to measure several other ladies for my benefit, and I do not find such a marked difference. The heads are generally larger and the waist smaller, it is true, but take one instance :—Head, 21½ inches ; waist, 24⅜ inches ; neck, 12¾ inches. A young girl of 16 measures 21½ inches head and 24⅜ inches waist. Another lady measured just 20½ inches head. The measures were taken over the waist of the tunic. One would suppose the measures would be less if taken after classical manner, but by some mysterious dispensation of Providence the waist of the modern woman is acknowledged to measure more when untrammeled.
—*Art Student*

Hard on Early Risers.

Charles Dudley Warner was complaining to one neighbour of another neighbour's donkey, which rose with the lark, but was a poor musician, and woke him up at daylight. "Well," said the friend, "why don't you rise at daylight, as I do ! The donkey doesn't disturbe me." "We see now," said Mr. Warner, "what kind of people get up early in the morning."

ate meal I never ate than the dinner which was served up to us that evening, and I was quite thankful when the poor lad said he was dead beat and would go off to bed. My own room was on the other side of the bungalow, and I took my pipe and sat smoking on the veranda. The moon was just rising, when I thought I saw the figure of a European stealing along the wall of the compound. Strange, I thought, and wondered what other European could be here at the same time. An idea struck me, and I went across to my companion's room. There was nobody in it ; the bed was undisturbed. I threw down my pipe and rushed out into the moonlight.

"A few second later I was out in the road, and turned instinctively in the direction of the town. Running down the road, I soon came to a sandy lane, which went outside the village walls in the direction of the temples, their pinnacles standing out clear and distinct in the moonligh . In the distance I thought I saw the figure of my poor lad, but soon the turnings and twistings of the lane, with its thick cactus hedges on each side, shut him out from my view. In a few minutes I was close by the big temple compound. Running up to the wall I looked over, and this is what I saw : An enormous courtyard of paved stone, on which were lying a number of priests, their white garments wrapped around their heads and bodies. In the background was placed temple after temple, but in the centre stood one solitary shrine raised on three separate flights of steps, and inside I could see the great black god raised on three other smaller flights of colored marble steps. The moonbeams shone directly on the god and lit up the emerald eyes and ruby lips, while the pearl necklace glowed on his huge black bosom. Not a sound was to be heard except some distant tom-toming. The festival was over and Puri had lapsed into solemn silence. To my unutterable horror I saw my companion walking right across the courtyard.

"Not a living creature moved, until a pariah dog rose up from near the wall, gave one howl, and then slunk away and crouched down again. Still no one stirred. My tongue clove to the roof of my mouth. I dared not shout even if I could have raised my voise. A ghastly horror took hold of me as the idea struck me that in his madness my poor friend intended to save his honour in the greater dishonor of robbing the idol. Speechless I saw him mount step after step, and the next moment I saw him enter the sacred shrine and cross the threshhold which no other foot but that of the Brahmin has ever passed. Nine steps led up to the god—one, two, three, four, five, six. He paused. I tried to shout, but no sound would come. He raised his hand as if to tear off the pearl necklace. It was still above his reach. His foot then touched the seventh. Can I ever forget the sight ? In the moonlight flashed out two arms covered with a hundred—nay, two hundred—daggers and clasped the daring youth to the black god's breast. At the same moment the sound of a gong broke the stillness of the night, and in one moment the priests had cast off their coverings and were rushing to the shrine. Two minutes later I saw the amazed and horrified priests carrying out the lifeless body of the dishonored Englishman, and I turned and fled."

A Faded Flower.

She—"Isn't Miss Amber a perfect daisy ?"

Mr. Jonathan Trump—"Yes, they're all daisies, but after a while they lose their petals in the game of 'love me, love me not.'"

A Western paper heads an editorial, "Why Lynchings Occur." We know ; it's because he fellow can't get away.

fiords. Contemplating this tremendous ice movement, it is not difficult to believe that we see in the Greenland of to-day the conditions that, in a past geological age, [illegible] great boulders of trap from the Rocky [illegible] and huge granite and more rock mass [illegible] far northern regions, and strewed them along the shores of Long Island.

Princess of Wales.

It takes the Princess of Wales two hours to dress every day. Despite her increase in years, there are courtiers who declare that she looks handsomer than when she first arrived in England, and they take as the reason the fact that the style of dress suits her so much better than what is now considered the dowdy dress of a quarter of a century ago. Nobody knows where the Princess gets her gowns from. It is generally supposed that her maid makes them from patterns supplied. However, the Princess cannot pose as a leader of fashion, except to women of a certain age. For instance, she cannot wear the gaudy flower-crowned hats that are coming into season this spring, and yet these hats will be what is known as "fashionable" nevertheless. Who makes those pretty fringes ? Some say that her barber shifts his lodgings every week. Others declare that this hair-dresser supplies the material and that a maid makes it up. Really the Princess of Wales has very little hair. It amounts to nothing more than what women know as a "wisp." At Sandringham there is a room just like a huge hatter's shop. All around it are little receptacles, varied by pier glasses, and these receptacles contain the hats and bonnets of the Princess. When she is at nome she wears two or three different hats every day, but she always wears a bonnet when out visiting. For a princess her bonnets should not be considered extravagant. She generally gives about $7.50 for a hat or bonnet, not at all an extravagant price.

Old Bank Notes.

The oldest bank notes are the "flying money," or convenient money," first issued in China 2697 B. C. Originally these notes were issued by the Treasury, but experience dictated a change to the banks under Government inspection and control. A writer in a provincial paper says that the early Chinese bills were in all essentials similar to the modern bank notes, bearing the name of the bank, date of issue, the number of the note, the signature of the official issuing it, indications of its value in figures, in words, and in the pictorial representation in coins or heaps of coins equal in amount to its face value, and a notice of the pains and penalties of counterfeiting. Over and above all was a laconic exhortation of industry and thrift : "Produce all you can ; spend with economy." The notes were printed in blue ink on paper made from the fibre of the mulberry tree. One issued in 1339 B. C. is still carefully preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg.

A Damper on Him.

Julia (with a dreamy look in her eyes)—Can you guess of what I am thinking, George ?

George (taking her hand tenderly)—No, dearest Julia, but I hope it is of me.

Well, partly ; but I was thinking of the cozy little room we will fix up for mother after we return from our wedding trip.

(George didn't look so pleased.)

Some Swiss engineers are planning an aerial railway by which they propose to connect two of the peaks of Mount Pilatus with wire ropes about 2,000 feet long, and to send tourists from summit in cars sliding along he wires.

THE BALLINGTON GHOST.

When it was known that the Welfords had purchased "the old Ballington place" and would move into the great house which had been standing empty for years, there was head-making in the community, and more than one lady was heard to say, "Well, I'm not superstitious, but I'd hate to live in *that* house."

The Ballingtons had, for several generations been one of the wealthiest families in the neighborhood, and it had been a part of the family policy to marry wealth. It was generally understood that the marriage of the last representative of the name—or rather the last one who had reached man's estate, for he had a little son—had been founded on this consideration, and had been of his father's making rather than his own.

His young wife, a pale, quiet, dreamy-eyed lady, never made any effort to cultivate friendly relations with her neighbors. She returned the calls which she received, but her visits were always brief and formal and her conversation confined to the more elegant commonplaces. It was remarked by those who visited her, that she always received them in a loose white wrapper, in summer, made of muslin or some light wool material; in winter of cashmere or flannel trimmed with velvet or satin.

Though she was never heard to complain of invalidism, and she was always scrupulously neat—even elegant—in her attire, she always presented the appearance or at least suggested the idea, of having just arisen from some place of invalid-like lounging. She had two children, a boy, a sturdy little chap much like his father, who carried the child with him everywhere he went, as soon as he was large enough to take out of the house so much, and a little girl, the miniature of her mother, and like her, always clad in white.

It was rumored that the conjugal affection existing between Bernard Ballington and his wife was not very strong, and that the poor lady did not receive the kindest treatment from her husband. Certain it was he had seemed moody and restless ever since his marriage, and there seemed some truth in the assertion of the gossips that his affection was centered on his boy. The mother was left to console herself with her little girl, of whom she seemed very fond, in a listless sort of a way.

When this child was two years old she sickened and died. After this, the mother looked paler and more dreamy than ever, and it was averred, by the ever-busy gossips that her husband gave her not a particle of sympathy in her bereavement. Within a few months she, too, died, suddenly and mysteriously. This event caused no slight sensation in the neighborhood, and it was whispered by some that the poor lady died of poisoning; by others, that she was addicted to the opium habit and her death had ensued from an overdose of the drug.

Whether the one or the othor of these reports was true, no one ever knew. The family physician, in learned terms, gave an explanation of her death which the sensation-loving utterly refused to believe.

Immediately after the funeral, Bernard Ballington left for parts unknown, taking with him his little son, and report said he had another companion in the person of a beautiful and fascinating lady of a neighboring city.

Since then until the purchase of the Ballington place by Mr. Welford, through Mr. Ballington's agent, the house had been unin habited; but rumor declared that a nocturnal visitant, clad in a long white robe, was frequently seen wandering about the [illegible] slowly moving its hands up and down answered his wife, "and perhaps it would be better for some one to be at the old place to-night, to see that nothing is disturbed."

And you think you won't be afraid of the ghost, with nobody here but Mollie and the children?" laughed Mr. Welford.

"I am not at all afraid of the ghost. I think we have already changed the interior of the house so much that she would fear to enter it; and besides I don't think ghosts ever care to visit persons of my temperament," replied Mrs. Welford.

"No, I don't think they do," answered Mr. Welford, looking at his handsome blooming wife, and mentally congratulating himself that few women were so "smart" and independent as she.

The horses were soon brought out and hitched to the wagon, and the father and sons were speeding off over the crisp snow which sparkled in the bright moonlight.

By ten o'clock the inmates of the Ballington house were snugly ensconced in bed. Mollie the cook, was not so courageous as Mrs. Welford and insisted so earnestly that she, Mrs. Welford and the three little girls all sleep in the same room, that such an arrangement was made.

Mrs. Welford had slept she knew not how long, when she was roused, she fancied, by a step coming slowly down the stairs which led up from the hall. It was a *heavy* light step, if so paradoxical a description might be given, a lingering, languid, and withal, stealthy tread. The steps came nearer and presently the door was pushed noiselessly open and a white-robed female figure glided into the room. Terror-bound and unable to move Mrs. Welford lay and watched it. It passed slowly up and down the room, moving its hands up and down and uttering dismal, sepulchral moans. It approached the trundle-bed in which two of the children were sleeping. With horror the agonized mother, still unable to move a muscle or utter a sound, gazed upon the ghoulish creature as it bent over her darlings. It breathed upon their faces and suddenly the change of death came over them. There they lay upturned in the bright moonlight, pale and rigid with eyes as blankly staring as those of her who had breathed upon them.

The destroyer turned from them and resumed her pacing up and down the room, tossing up and catching something which looked like a ball of coagulated blood.

Watching her with the fascination of horror as she moved about, Mrs Welford observed that her hands were peculiar, round, fingerless members, like nothing else in the world so much as waffles. At length, as she continued her movements in the moonlight, which seemed to grow brighter and still more supernaturally bright, Mrs. Welford noticed that the thing which she first thought to be a ball of blood now appeared to be a pickled Indian peach, such as had been on the table for supper. Whatever it was, the horrible apparition dropped it and slowly approached the bed where the terrified woman lay. She, or it, bent over her and clasped its clammy, waffle-shaped hands about her throat. Just at that moment the child who lay beside her cried out and pulled at her arm, and Mrs. Welford started up, her brow covered with cold perspiration. She glanced about the room. A patch of moonlight was still shimmering on the floor, but not so bright as it had appeared a few moments before, and the ghostly visitant had vanished.

"Mamma," cried the child, "I am sick and my head aches, and I want a drink of water."

Mrs. Welford rose and hastily lit a lamp There lay her two children in the trundle bed, sleeping sweetly, the rosy flush of life

BESIEGED BY SIOUX.

The Thrilling Experience of Some Black Hill Miners During the Gold Fever of '76.

"In the summer of '76, when the Black Hills' excitement first began in real earnest," said Mr. Coats, to a reporter of the Chicago Times, "I was the owner of a fine farm in northwestern Nebraska and in addition was doing a good business as a surveyor. One of my neighbors, named Bell, was an old California miner. He at once became infatuated with the idea of going to the new El Dorado, and I, too, soon caught the fever. Against the advice of my wife and friends, and even against my own better judgment, I determined to seek a fortune in the hills. Hastily arranging my affairs I set out, accompanied by Bell. We made our way by steamboat to Fort Pierre, where we joined a heavily armed company of forty gold hunters.

"The journey to the foothills was without incident, although the country was alive with murderous Sioux. We reached a camp on Spring creek in the southern hills the 20th of July, where we found fifty others already ahead of us. The first comers had staked out claims and built a very strong fortress upon a rocky knoll. They were so harassed by the Indians that they scarcely dared venture outside their fort. Being reinforced by our company they felt able to defy the redskins and determined to begin active mining operations. Yet so pressing was the danger that the entire company was divided into four equal parts which were to alternate week about in the various labors. The first division was to hunt at a safe distance from the fort. This was an important duty, for our only provisions were the game brought in by the hunters. Only a small supply of food had been brought from civilization, and of course there were no means of getting more.

"The second division did garrison duty at the fort; the remaining half of the party worked the mines; that is, one-half of the squad acted as sentinels while the others plied pick and shovel. It was very slow, very hard work. In the hills all the places mines are in dry gulches instead of beside the streams, as in California. All the "pay-dirt" had to be wheeled a quarter of a mile to get to water. Our best exertions only yielded $4 or $5 per man per day. Divide this amount with the three others who were guarding or hunting for the miner and you can see that no one had much prospect of getting rich.

"Bell and I were thoroughly disgusted in less than a week. We had come to make money and not to toil and starve for a pittance that a section-hand would scorn. Wonderful stories were told of the richness of the mines on French creek, twelve miles south. There we determined to go, though we were told it would be equivalent to walking into our graves. In all that company of fearless pioneers not one would entertain the idea of accompanying us for a moment.

"Nothing would daunt us, however, and waiting for a dark night, so as to escape observation by prowling Indians, we placed the scantiest of outfits on a mule and set out, after having secured careful directions from an old scout who was thoroughly acquainted with the country.

We reached French creek safely at daybreak after an exhausting march in the darkness and over the fearfully rough hills. After a scanty breakfast we moved up the creek a short distance and came to a place Bell said had a good appearance. I mounted guard while Bell sank a prospect hole. He found bed rock at a depth of two feet. Scraping up a panful of dirt he took it to the creek, and to our infinite delight it

Ballington's agent, the house had been unhabited; but rumor declared that a noc turnal visitant, clad in a long white robe, was frequently seen wandering about the ... slowly moving its hands up and down ... unprecedented vent to the most piteous and fal... moans. This it was which led so ... unsuperstitious ladies to declare a prejudice against living in the Ballington house. But Mrs. Welford was not only unsuperstitious, but unprejudiced also, and being an affectionate and dutiful spouse, and having the utmost confidence in the financial sagacity of her husband, when he represented to her that the purchase of the Ballington property would be a good investment, its unpopularity having brought the price down very low, she consented without demur to take up her abode in the "haunted house."

The Welfords took possession of their new home in midwinter, Mr. Welford, the energetic, declaring that he did not want "a moving scrape" on hand in the spring at the time when he ought to be pushing the farm work. He would take time by the forelock, and spend the remainder of the winter in getting everything in readiness for vigorous work during the "cropping season." The day on which the ever-to be dreaded moving took place was clear but cold, and the earth was covered with a glittering sheet of snow.

The great old house was dank and dratty, and discomfort reigned supreme.

But by dint of unremitting labor, tugging, tacking, hammering, arranging and "fixing" generally, by evening several carpets were put down, curtains hung, furniture arranged and cheerful fires burning in sitting-room, dining-room and kitchen. Still, it was not until almost eight o'clock that the family, very tired and very hungry, seated themselves around a bountifully spread supper table. Said Mrs. Welford, "I was determined to have something good for supper as we had to put up with a cold dinner."

Something good! She did have "something good" indeed. It was such a supper as might have made a dyspeptic shudder. There were hot biscuits, fragrant coffee, waffles, light and hot, with tender, crisp, curled edges, the loveliest of golden butter and the richest of cream, scarcely the worse for having been shaken and frozen on the way, cold boiled "old ham," the best of fried sausage, clear, delicate-flavored honey, fried potatoes, pickled pig's feet and sweet-pickled "Indian" peaches.

"This is something like comfort," said Mr. Welford, as, after a hastily said "grace" he conveyed to his plate a steaming forkful of waffles. "This does not look much like a place that a ghost would care to come to," he added, glancing over the well-filled table and around the cozy room.

"I don't think her ghostship will intrude upon us," said his wife, smilingly.

"I aint afraid of no ghost," asserted Fred, the second hopeful son, cutting a "pat" of sausage in two and cramming half of it into his mouth.

They really did not look like persons with whom a ghostly personage could have much in common, that healthy, ruddy faced family, with their faces, rendered still more ruddy by the day's exposure to cold and the subsequent basking by the glowing fire. The family consisted of the father, mother and five children—two boys, aged respectively twelve and fourteen, and three little girls.

After supper Mr. Welford said to his wife, "I believe I'll just take the boys and go back to the old place and stay all night. We can make it, easy, by ten o'clock, and in the morning we can get up and load up the things that are left there, and be back here in time for breakfast, if you don't get it too early; and I don't think you will feel much like rising very early."

"No, I shall not be anxious to rise early, and my head aches, and I want a drink of water."

Mrs. Welford rose and hastily lit a lamp There lay her two children in the trundle bed, sleeping sweetly, the rosy flush of life and health upon their cheeks, and Mollie was snoring away comfortably, on the lounge at the other side of the room.

For the first time in her life, since childhood, Mrs. Welford felt a nervous fear of going into a room alone, and roused Mollie to go with her to get the water for the child.

Her dream had been so horrid, so vivid, she was trembling in every limb; and it was not until she had related it to her husband, and laughed over it at the cheerful breakfast table, that she was able to shake off the disagreeable impression it left upon her.

The Ballington ghost has never been seen since the Welfords took possession of the place; but Mrs. Welford says that she thinks she could get up a supper which, if liberally partaken of, might conjure it up, at any time.—[Good Housekeeping.

'Twouldn't Work.

He was a plain, farmer-like man, and he was in charge of a young man with his head bound up and otherwise injured. After one of his trips to the water cooler to give his patient a drink, one of the passengers inquired:

"That young man met with an accident?"

"That's exactly what he met with, sir. Gosh durn him!"

"Relation o'yours?"

"My second oldest boy, Bill. I'm taking him home to be nursed up. Liked to have had his empty head knocked off."

"Careless, eh? How was it?"

"Wall, a young feller up our way tumbled off a train on this road and broke a leg and got $2 000 damages. It sort o'give our Bill sunthin' to think of, and after getting a good ready he starts out to go up to Rochester. What does he do after riding a ways, but stick his noodle out of the window, and purty soon along comes a switch board and flattens his face until you can play marbles on it. He's mending fast, but he's going to carry a phiz around with him which'll scare a yaller pup out of a year's growth."

"And the company refuses to come down?"

"Of course it does. Bill went agin the rules and regulations, and he's left. If he'd had his head knocked off I might have got a few hundred on a compromise, but as it is he'll have to grin and bear it. That is if his grinner wasn't smashed all to flinder along with his nose. Hey, Bill, how you feeling now?"

"Purty weak, father."

"Shouldn't wonder, but its all right. Boy of your age, who hain't got no'hin' but marsh hay in his head, deserves no pity. Jist lay back and take it easy and reflect on whether you are going to hire out to a dime museum or hunt a cave in the hills."—[N. Y. Sun.

One Thing Forgotten.

Pfeiffer: "Are you sure you brought everything we need?" Heoffer: "Yes, I've a dozen bottles of wine, the same amount of beer, a pint of brandy, a whole lot of things to eat, and games of all kinds." Pfeiffer: "And the fishing tackle?" Heoffer: "No, by George, I forgot that. Well, that doesn't matter."

A Sad Case.

Mrs. Jones (who is reading the morning paper)—A prominent coal dealer was paralyzed in his office last week.

Mr. Jones—Paralyzed, was he? Probably the driver forgot to weigh himself before he drove off with 1,600 pounds of coal.

Bell said had a good appearance. I mounted guard while Bell sank a prospect hole. He found bed rock at a depth of two feet. Scraping up a panful of dirt he took it to the creek, and to our infinite delight it yielded at least $5 in very coarse gold. You can judge the value of our find when I tell you that dirt that will yield 3 cents to the pan, under ordinary circumstances, is worth working. Throwing prudence to the winds we both began to dig and wash, never stopping until dark. We were utterly exhausted by that time and were glad to roll ourselves in our blankets and go to sleep without a morsel of supper.

Next morning while Bell hurried out to shoot something for breakfast, I examined our surroundings. We had stopped just below a point where the creek burst through a narrow cleft in the mountains and made a sheer descent of some twenty feet. At the base of the ledge and almost directly underneath the waterfall I noticed a hole in the rocks that seemed partially lighted from the rear. I could readily enter it by crawling on my hands and knees. I found the hole was the entrance to a passage about twelve feet in length that, after an abrupt turn, ended in an irregular chamber 10x20 feet in its greatest measurements. It was clean and fairly lighted beside the creek above the falls. It was a splendid stronghold, furnished right to our hands. One man could have held it against 100.

"When Bell returned we moved our few effects into the cave and considered ourselves secure. For a week we worked hard together, not even taking ordinary precautions against surprise, so greedy were we for the yellow dust. Looking back at it now it seems nothing less than miraculous that we were not surprised and killed and I can not comprehend how we could be so careless. Our buckskin bags filled rapidly and we were talking one morning just outside our cave of returning to Spring creek to tell of our good fortune when a score of bullets came whizzing from the rocks and trees around us.

Bill was struck in the thigh and I received slight wounds in the leg and arm.

"We darted into our hole with the Indians yelling right behind us. One savage fiend seized me by the heels and had nearly dragged me back in reach of his companions' tomahawks when Bell sent a bullet through his brain. Before I could be caught again I was inside and out of danger. The Indians poured a perfect storm of lead into the mouth of the cave for a time. As we made no sound in reply they concluded we were killed and crowded up to get our scalps. Three of them were good Indians before they could realize that we were not in scalping condition and could get out of range. Then they began their howls and their shooting anew, but their bullets simply flattened against the angle in the wall.

"Finding this useless they began to look for other means of dislodging us. They soon discovered the fissure and began shooting down it with renewed yells. Presently they tried the effect of their fusillade by waving one of their headdresses before the entrance on the end of a pole. As we did not shoot at it they felt certain they had finished us and crowded up to the hole again. It cost the lives of two of them to find out their mistake that time. After this they settled themselves for a regular siege.

"We then had to dress our wounds as best we could and consider our predicament. We were safe from the bullets of the savages, but we had not a mouthful of food nor a drop of water, and our wounds already began to make us thirsty. How we cursed our improvidence then. We would gladly have given all our gold for a single day's rations of food and water. Besides, it was chilly in the cave, even in that August weather, and our wounds were very painful. Our situation was one of hourly increasing horror,

while death, frightful and inevitable, loomed in the background.

"All that day we could hear the Indians prowling around outside, but they made no further demonstrations. Toward evening our sufferings from thirst became something awful. We licked the damp stones for moisture. About dark the Indians tried to smoke us out by dropping a great heap of burning wood in front of the entrance from the ledge above. The smoke went straight up, however, instead of coming into the cave. After that they let us alone until next day noon. We were getting weak from hunger, thirst, and loss of blood, and had nearly given up hope.

"It must have been about 1 o'clock when we noticed a little stream of water trickling through the crevice. We tried to shout a prayer of gratitude as we licked up the precious fluid, but our parched throats uttered no sound. Soon the stream increased until we were standing knee deep in cold, spring water. Then we understood that the Indians had damned the creek so as to turn it into the cave. Our previous suffering were nothing to what we now had to endure. We were soon numb with cold and in our weakened condition it required our greatest exertions to keep from sinking down into the water and drowning. How we ever lived though that long afternoon I do not know. We determined to make a dash for our lives as soon as it became dark.

"Fortune favored us in our attempt for a heavy downpour of rain began at sundown and kept up nearly all night. An hour after dark we dropped on our knees and crept out. The water so nearly filled the entrance that we almost strangled. The night was inky black and the heavy storm had driven the besiegers to shelter, so we were not discovered.

"We followed the creek for half a mile and then started out in the direction of Spring creek. Once out of immediate danger nature asserted herself and we both sank utterly exhausted before we had proceeded another mile. Luckily Bell chanced to drop down near a young rabbit which we caught and tore to pieces and devoured while the flesh was yet quivering. This revived us somewhat and after resting a while we got up and struggled on again.

"About noon the next day we crawled into the camp at Spring Creek more dead than alive. Some of the men were just preparing to return to Fort Pierre and I was permitted to stretch my pain racked bones upon the top of a load and in this way reached home. I had a raging fever all the way and was delirious part of the time. I kept my bed for six months afterward and have been disabled by rheumatism ever since

I returned to the hills five years later and have accumulated some property, but for all the wealth of the Black hills I would not again endure the horrors of those two days and nights in the cave"

The Accumulation of Interest.

From the National Economist, Washington, D.C.]

Some conception of the accumulative power of interest, and its effect upon the producing industry of the nation, may be had from the following calculation. Not only does this example show the burden put upon the people through interest, but also the enormous gains to the National banks through their control of the currency, and makes clear the reason of the growing poverty of the industrious masses and the enormous accumulation of wealth in the hands of the speculative few.

This estimate is made from the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1887, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This document reports the total number

YOUNG FOLKS.

THE BEACON LIGHT.

"When I was a boy," said old Walter Winwick, "there was no light on yon headland, and many a good boat and ship went to her doom among those rocks.

"I well remember the first time I went to sea. How proud I felt! My uncle owned a fishing boat, and he took me for his 'sea-boy,' to my infinite delight. Grandfather (with whom I lived, for I was an orphan) was pleased and proud too. 'It's in the blood, Watty,' he said to me,—'in the blood! We are all born sailors, and I hope you'll find the sea as good a friend as I've done. If you keep off the rocks, and see that you sail in a well found vessel, and go by your chart, and compass, you'll be all right.'

I did not pay as much attention to grandfather's words as I should have done, for I was young, and my head a bit turned with excitement.

"The old man stood on the shore and watched us sail out from the cove. As we got fully under weigh I waved my cap to him, and he nodded to me.

"I had often been out sailing, of course, before that day; but never 'at sea' as a 'hand'; and you may be sure I was eager to help and prove my skill at pulling ropes, reefing, and steering.

"That first night was all but my last, for a storm came on very suddenly, and it grew so dark we could not see ahead. We tried to make our own harbour, but the villages straggle for miles along shore, and we could not distinguish the lights of East Linga from those of West Linga. Some of the rocks rise in precipices of fearful height; some run out in straggling reefs across the bay. When it is light any man of us can bring a boat safe to land, but in the darkness it is a difficult matter, and in a storm it means daring death. The open sea is to be preferred.

"On the night I speak of it was impossible to remain out, and we made for home with anxious hearts, hoping to steer clear of rocks, yet doubtful of our course.

"Uncle said once, 'Perhaps the old man will think of lighting his beacon on Linga headland. Ah, poor old father! many's the time I've helped him drag the broken timbers to the top of the headland to make a light for them at sea; and many a good boat's crew has blessed him for it. I hope he'll think on't to-night.' I answered that the boys of the village were always ready to lend grandfather a hand in getting up his bonfire. And by and by, as we were peering through the darkness, hearing the roar of the surf upon the rocks, and being confused by the many lights along the bay, we saw—high up on our right—the merry blaze leap towards the lowering clouds, and I shouted hurrah! for grandfather's beacon.

"So we were guided safely to our harbour. Grandfather died at a good old age; and the last thing his eyes looked upon was the new lighthouse on Linga headland, and he said, 'Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace.' He was a devout man, and had been a light among his fellows all his days. He had set an example to those around him, and as I watched him die I thought, if every boy and man would show their light as he had done, many

"'Sailing on life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother
Seeing may take heart again.'

I've tried, in my small way, to follow in his footsteps; and I never look at the lighthouse yonder that I don't think of the good old man and his beacon fire and his exemplary life.

"As I stand by the shore and watch the boats go out and in, with merry boys and stalwart men aboard,—as I think on the long voyage of life I've made, and how I've been kept off the rocks by God's spirit,—it

FIGHTING STRENGTH OF THE U. S.

The Weakness of the American Army Shown by the "St. James Gazette."

You have recently drawn much attention to the attempts which the Americans are making to develop a powerful navy, and you have hinted that in a few years an addition may be made to the great potential fighting States of the world. I have passed a good many years in America, and from what I have seen there I have come to the conclusion that you, in company with most Englishmen, entertain much too high an opinion of the possible offensive power of the United States.

Now for one improvised cruiser that the Americans could put on the ocean or the lakes, it is certain that we could put at least twenty and better ones at that. Their "cruisers" would be simply cargo steamers armed and manned anyhow, just as they were during their civil war. The army of 300,000 to 500,000 would be composed of our old friends the "new men with muskets," totally "unamenable to discipline," to whom plenty of good excuses for mutiny would be supplied by the army contractors.

The overgrown republic is always, from differing and jarring interests, naturally disposed to split into halves and quarters, and the "shaking up" which a foreign war would give its rather crazy institutions would be an excellent opportunity for malcontent States to "get loose" from one another. The vast Southern and Western *ci devant* seceding States have not forgotten what followed the war, or the fact that they have been bled ever since for the benefit of the Northern capitalists and manufacturers who conquered, plundered, and trod them down. Then there is the large and increasing negro population, who feel that the end is not yet, and live in alarm and uncertainty, dreading the final issue, perhaps re-enslavement, perhaps massacre and deportation; anything in such a country and such conditions being on the cards. Again, the agricultural population, two-thirds at least of whom are foreigners from every nation in Europe—Germans preponderating—would not admire being conscripted to fight the English in order to please the politicians and oblige their Irish patrons.

Then the Indians (reinforced by considerable numbers half breeds and "Indian white men" who have married squaws and become affiliated with the tribes or adopted into them) would be very likely—they are all well armed with repeating weapons—to take to the war path, having been mercilessly swindled for the past thirty years or so, in violation of the most solemn treaties. Some people maintain that the cowboys—who, as Gen. Sheridan remarked: "Fight pretty well when they are drunk," and are regular nomads, as averse to discipline as a Kurd or Bedouin—would hold the Indians in check: but this is doubtful. The interests both of cowboys and Indians are identical, as are their pursuits. Both hate the 'Grangers," or agricultural squatters, who continually pour in from the Eastern States, encroach upon and break up cattle runs and reservations, and are a growing danger and menace both to red men and cattle owners. A big foreign war would leave the latter a free hand, and the Grangers might possibly—as they say in Texas—"hear something drop."

The Future of Canada.

[From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 5.

The apprehension that the monarchies of Europe felt, a little over a century ago, regarding the establishment of a great republic on this continent was justified. England, with its Canadian possessions, naturally feared for the loyalty of its subjects to the

speculative few.

This estimate is made from the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1887, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This document reports the total number of National banks on October 5, 1887, to be 3,049, and that these banks had out on loan at that time $1,580,000,000.

For banks which discount paper, make short loans, and take all the advantages interest gives, 10 per cent. is not an unreasonable rate. The amount they are officially reported to save out on loan, with interest calculated at ten per cent., and compounded only every ten years, would yield in fifty years an aggregate of $50,560,000,000; which amount is far in excess of the total valuation of the entire property of the whole nation, such total valuation being $44 645 000,000

In one hundred years (which is as nothing in the life of a nation), by compounding only every ten years, the aggregate would reach the incomprehensible amount of $1,617,920,000,000, or nearly forty times the total of all present values—an amount beyond the possibility of any race of people being able to pay or create in a hundred times that length of time.

Do Not Sign Specious Contracts.

It would seem that the Bohemian oat swindle will never come to an end. In the Madison County, Ia, court, ten suits were lately decided in favor of the "innocent purchasers" of the notes. The court held that the notes were given in consideration of a bond executed and delivered to the maker of the notes, and as such were not gambling contracts within the meaning of the statutes. The court denounced the original transaction as a fraud, and said that the notes as between the original parties would have been void, but having been sold to an innocent purchaser before maturity, were protected by the rules of commercial law, and were collectable. The Supreme court has not passed upon any of these cases, though there have been various decisions in the lower courts of this and other states.

There is an easy way not to be taken in by travelling frauds. Buy your goods of regular and well-known firms, who advertise their wares legitimately. But so long as the cupidity of ignorant men exists—men who think themselves smarter than those whose business is fraudulent misrepresentation—we suppose that the courts will have plenty of business to untangle the meshes by which deceit lives and thrives. We have often advised farmers not to sign contracts with men who were not known to respectable business men of the vicinity whose word was known to be good.

Had Lost His Ground.

In Scotland the topic of a sermon or discourse of any kind is called by old-fashioned folk its "ground," or, as they would say, its "grund." An old woman, bustling into kirk rather late, found the preacher had commenced, and, opening her Bible, nudged her next neighbour, with the inquiry, "What's his grund?" "Oh," rejoined the other, who happened to be a brother minister, and therefore a privileged critic, "he's lost his grund long since, and he's just swimming!"

To Encourage Informers.

Over a bridge at Athens, Ga., is the following—"Any person driving over this bridge at a pace faster than a walk shall, if a white man, be fined five dollars, and, if a negro, receive twenty-five lashes, half the penalty to be bestowed on the informer."

old man and his beacon fire and his exemplary life.

"As I stand by the shore and watch the boats go out and in, with merry boys and stalwart men abcard,—as I think on the long voyage of life I've made, and how I've been kept off the rocks by God's spirit,—it has seemed to me that yon beacon on the height is the symbol of that which has been my guiding light. His word, the tower; His spirit, the lamp. And I pray that every boy who launches upon the ocean of life amid the rocks, and storms, and darkness, and wild waves of a troublesome world, may be led safely to their desired haven by that heavenly beacon.

JESSIE M. E. SAXBY.

The Boy Had the Best of it.

The master of a school in a certain village bore the reputation of being a very clever calculator; but upon one occasion he almost forfeited his reputation. The rector of the parish and some friends paid a visit to the school to note the progress of the children. A little rogue of whom no question had been asked, and who had therefore missed the opportunity for distinguishing himself, which he greatly desired, made up his mind to question since he was not questioned, "Master," he said, "will you do me the kindness to answer me something? "Ask whatever you please," replied the master; "you know I always tell you to ask anything you do not know. He who asks makes no mistakes." "My father is three times my age. Will the time ever come when he will be double mine?" "That is not a question," said the master; "it is a joke. To bring that about the clock must stop for him and go on for you.' "But it is quite possible," continued the boy; "I will prove that what I say is true. I am twelve years old; my father is thirty-six. In twelve years I shall be twenty-four and my father forty-eight. Consequently my father, who is now three times my age, will then only be double." The visitors laughed heartily.

Indian Corn as Food.

One of the interesting features of the Paris Exposition is the exhibit of Indian corn and the food products made from it. As yet corn is very little used as food by Europeans, and it is to prove to them that it is both palatable and healthy that this exhibit is made. Boston brown bread, Indian pudding, Johnny cakes, hominy, and the other viands that are familiar to everyone in America, will be dispensed free to all who care to partake, and it is hoped enough of an appetite for the food products of corn will be created to considerably extend the export of corn to Europe. Certainly, if the people of Europe realized the value of corn as food, it would speedily take the place of the bitter black bread and poor wheaten bread that constitutes the chief cereal food of the working classes in some sections of Europe. The exhibit is a very commendable piece of enterprise, both from the standpoint of trade and of increasing the quality and variety of the food of the poorer classes. All hail to the Paris crusade in favor of King Corn.

Determined to Run no Risks.

Citizen—Here, cab!

Cabman (looking at him critically)—Is it a reception, sir?

Citizen (angrily)—What difference does that make to you?

Cabman—All the difference in the world, sir. You're in full dress. If it's a reception it's all right. If it's suicide you pay in advance, sir.

The passion some women have for attending auctions is a mor bit taste.

The apprehension that the monarchies of Europe felt, a little over a century ago, regarding the establishment of a great republic on this continent was justified. England, with its Canadian possessions, naturally feared for the loyalty of its subjects to the north of the United States if this republic were firmly planted. It is a matter of history that the English Government tried, by every effort, to secure a foothold on the southern limits of the original thirteen States, and thus hem in the new republic on all sides; but the gracious Providence which planted the American Republic, as a seed that should in time spread republicanism throughout the world, fostered the institution of American liberty, and has preserved it until this day.

The recent agitation in Canada in favor of commercial union, closer reciprocal relations, and even annexation with the United States, is significant. It is predicted that the triumph of the Liberals in Canada at the pending election would be the triumph of those who favor separation from the Mother Country, and separation would inevitably lead to secession, and next to annexation. So critical is the situation, it is said that Sir John Macdonald shortly expects to visit London and consult with her Majesty's Ministers upon the subject of Canadian relations with the United States.

The building of the Canadian Pacific railroad, at enormous expense to the Imperial and Dominion Governments, the strengthening of the fortresses at Halifax and other points on the Atlantic coast, and the statement that it is the intention of the Imperial authorities to make improvements in the defenses of the Pacific seaboard, all reveal the perturbation of the Home Government as well as of the loyal followers of the Crown in Canada. Meanwhile various questions agitate and divide our Canadian neighbors. Closer relations afforded by the facilities for travel and the cheap rates of transportation have inspired in our neighbors on the north a feeling of kinship and friendship, and have drawn them farther away from the Mother Country. It is inevitable that this relationship, in a social and business way, must continue to grow warmer as the benefits of our republican form of Government are more and more appreciated, and the spirit of unrest which has taken possession of a large part of the Canadian people will increase until the cry for separation will become so general that it must be heard.

It would be indeed singular if, one hundred years after the thirteen colonies had torn themselves loose from the Mother Country, their example should be followed by the remaining British colonies of the American continent. In the event of a revolution in Canada against the Imperial Government, the sympathy and aid of the United States would be manifested for the rebels to such an extent that the triumph of the secessionists would be assured.

A Successful Struggle.

"Charlie stayed pretty late last night, didn't he, Lil?" asked sister Kate next morning.

"Yes," said Lil, sleepily, "we were trying the pigs in clover puzzle till nearly eleven o'clock."

"And did you get the pigs in the pen, Lil?" asked Kate, eagerly.

"No, we didn't; but I got my finger in this solitaire diamond ring."

The Empress Eugenie, moving about England now, attracts very little attention. In Birmingham recently she and her companion, the daughter of the duke di Bassano, and their courier visited a hotel and a restaurant in the town without their identity being suspected. The empress' ebony walking-stick and darkened eyebrows are noticeable features. She seems in excellent spirits.

SAVINGS BANK

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DOMINION BANK, NAPANEE

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E. H. BAINES.

OFFICE, MARKET SQUARE. 4488ly AGENT

The Napanee Express.

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1889.

Last year the Dominion Government divided up $82, 929.54 among the lawyers who supported them. This was for so called legal services although there is a Minister of Justice and his expensive department to look after the legal affairs of the government. The farmers are heavily taxed in order to raise money to hand over to Government favorites. Uriah Wilson voted to pass the above. What do the yeomanry of Lennox think about it :

Our Camden correspondent writes to say that on Tuesday "a few of the faithful" met to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Camden council caused by the death of the late Edward Hinch. W. J. Dulmage was nominated and declared elected. No sooner was the election over with than it was discovered that Mr. Dulmage was one of the bondsmen of the treasurer of the township and therefor disqualified. His election is of course void. Another election will have to be held and of course this means additionol expense to the ratepayers of that long suffering municipality. Surely such bungling will not much longer be put up with.

NUMBER 6 AND SECTION 40.

No. 6 of the resolutions adopted by the anti-Jesuit Convention reads as follows :

6. We record our approval of our national system of public schools in this Province, and we insist that every ratepayer should be deemed a support of the public school, unless he himself of his own free will signifies his desire to be ranked as a supporter of separate schools, and that the act should be so amended as to be explicit on this point.

Section 40 of the Separate Schools Act R. S. O., 1887, reads as follows:

40. Every person paying rate, whether as proprietor or tenant, who, by himself or his agent, on or before the first day of March in any year, gives to the clerk of the municipality notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic and a supporter of a separate school situated in a municipality, or in a municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of public schools and of public school libraries, or for the purchase of land for the erection of buildings for public school purposes, within the city, town, incorporated village or section in which he resides, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a supporter of a separate school; and the notice shall not be required to be renewed annually.

Now in the making up of the collector's

POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

A slight earthquake was felt on Tuesday morning at Ottawa.

Johnstown physicians say that not less than 10,000 people perished in the flood.

T. J. Claxton & Co., Montreal, have assigned, with liabilities of about $200,000.

The largest furniture depot in Europe, the Vieux Chene, Paris, has been burned.

Enoch Townsend rode from Boston to Portland, 112 miles, on a bicycle in one day.

The Queen left Balmoral on Wednesday for Windsor, where she will stay about a fortnight.

The assessments of the minor municipalities in the county of Hastings amount to $11,310,000.

A man named McCoy committed suicide at Clinton on Tuesday by taking a dose of Paris green.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture is advised that 300 Icelanders are en route for Canada.

What remained of Johnstown has been almost wiped out by fire, which raged all Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, wife of the nineteenth president of the United States, died on Tuesday mcrning.

Mrs. Whiteling was hanged at Philadelphia on Tuesday for the murder of her husband and two children.

"Red-nosed Mike," one of the Italians who killed Paymaster McClure, was hanged at Wilkesbarre on Tuesday.

The annual camp of the Royal Templars of Temperance will be held at Oakville, beginning on the 8th of August.

The Methodist Conference of Manitoba on Tuesday passed very strong resolutions condemning recent Jesuit legislation.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture estimates that the wheat crop will average not more than thirteen bushels to the acre.

Seventy miners are entombed in a pit at Newcastle, New South Wales, and it is doubtful whether they can be rescued alive.

There is a scheme on foot to drain Moira lake, two miles south of the village of Madoc, thereby draining several thousand acres of valuable land.

Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative member for Marylebone, will resign his seat in Parliament to accept the command of an iron-clad.

Human beings are still being sold in the famine-stricken districts of China. A child under ten brings from a dollar to a dollar and a half.

Wreckage washed ashore in the vicinity of Vineyard Haven indicates that the steamers Victoria and Haytien Republic were sunk by a collision.

It is understood that Croosley and Hunter, the revivalists, will hold services in Hamilton during next October. Hamilton badly needs such a visit.

A farmer named McDermott, living near Elkhorn, Man., shot his wife in three places and afterwards hanged himself. The woman is likely to recover.

Disastrous timber fires are raging west of Helena, Mont., on the Northern Pacific railway. Clark's Fork railroad bridge, 600 feet long, has been burned.

The extradition papers in the case of Martin Burke, held in Winnipeg for the murder of Dr. Cronin, were countersigned in Washington on Tuesday last.

It is significant that the winner of the mathematical prize of $300 at Bowdoin is the best general athlete in the Main colleges

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purit strength and wholesomeness. More economi than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in com petition with the multitude of powders, short weight, or alum phosphate powders. Sold *only in cans*. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall-st 4087ly.

BUILDING!

Having bought out the business of E. F. Vanuven & Co. I am prepared to execute all orders for

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Frames Dressed Lumber, Bee Hives & Bee Hive Sections

short notice and at reasonable rates.

E. M. FRALICK

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MARVELOUS

MEMORY

DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefitte Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hamond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Disea Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the *Christian Advocate, N. Y.*, Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOISETTE. 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Peter Bristol, Hawley; Ben Brisco, Napanee; Dr. Vrooman, E. W. Benjamin, Charles Phillips, Yarker; John McNaught, Charles Riley, John Fee, Camden East; Dr. Cook, Alex. Smith, Banker, Mr. Bone, J. S. Hulett, J. C. Drewry, Napanee; Wm Mace, H. P. Keech, J. M. Smith. Harry Reid, Tamworth; Thomas Anderson, James Jones, A. J. Sexsmith, Selby; Wm. Augustine, sr, Mr. Spencer, miller, Roblin; Dr. Freeman, Peter Vandewater, Absolam Milligan, Roblin.

Now in the making up of the collector's roll every person whose name appears on the assessment roll for real or personal property or taxable income is put down to pay school rates in proportion to the amount of his assessed value of property or taxable income. There is no escape excepting in the case of certain exemptions, and unless a man is at his own request put down as a supporter of separate schools, he is put down as a supporter of public schools. The law is now what the anti-Jesuit Convention would have it, and no words can make it more explicit than it now is.

The following letter from the old country which was published in the Mail on Saturday shows the manner in which Hon. Mackenzie Bowell endeavored to humbug the Oarnge brethern of the old country. He was dealing with men however, who looked at the question as a matter of principal and the thin disguise with which he endeavored to cover his acts was easily seen through. The letter reads:

Sir,—The Orange brethern have had their minds greatly disturbed by the report that the Government of the Dominion of Canada had allowed the Pope to settle a question of endowment of the infamous Jesuite order by refusing to disallow the bill for settling their estates in the Province of Quebec, I wrote for an explanation to Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, M. P., and got a full letter of explanation as to this question being one of politics and constitutionality rather than of morality or religion. I read this letter to the Grand Lodge of the Metropolitan Province on the third instant at Newport, Isle of Wright. The brethren were astonished that Orangemen supported this bill, and on the ground that all men are equal before the law in Canada. They thought they saw a violation of that principle, as their is no State Church in Canada, and they wondered at Jesuits, the treason mongers of the world, being put on a level with loyal Protestants, Orangemen and Wesleyans, at the bidding of the Pope of Rome, and they cannot see the use of a Dominion Parliament if it must register all such decrees of Provincial Legislature. With this they do not desire to intefere, but they unanimously passed the following resloution to be sent on to Grand Lodge, and they deputed me to communicate their views to the brethren in Ontario through the Toronto Mail.

I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly
S. G. Potter, D.D.,
Immediate Grand Chaplain.

42 Granada Road,
Southsea, England, Jnne 7, 1889.

The following is the resolution :—The question of the position of the Jesuit Order in Canada having been brought forward by Bro. the Rev. S. G. Potter, D. D., I. G. C., this provincial Grand Lodge of the Metropolitan Province expresses its hearty sympathy with the brethren in Canada in their opposition to the Jesuit Order in that portion of Her Majesty's dominions ; and, with due regard to the constitutional arrangements in the Government of the Dominion and the several Provincfal Legislatures, desires to express its opinion that the principals of the Act of Settlement of 1687, and the Act of the British Parliment of 1829, commonly called "The Roman Catholic Emacipation Act," and the general principals of the constitution of "this Protestant kingdom," ought to be strictly adhered to in all portions of the Sovereign's dominions and dependencies in order to safely guard the liberties of all her Majesty's subjects.

the best general athlete in the Main colleges and one of the best base ball players.

A Doublin despatch says Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ont., has been nominated to succeed the late Bishop Power, of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, Ireland.

It is reported that the Chicsgo authorities have discovered that a committee of the Clan-na-Gael, after a formal trial, found Dr. Cronin, guilty of being a British spy.

The "Monsturrt" mansion of Lord Bute, near Rothesay, is said to have cost not less than $8,000,000. and is believed to be the largest and costliest private palace in existence.

It is reported in Ottawa that the application of the Equal Rights Association for an interview with the Governor-General on the disallowance of the Jesuit Acts will be granted.

Wm. J. Hilton, a wealthy old miser, of Franklin, Ky., burned greenbacks and Government bonds to the amount of $30,000 to prevent them falling into the hands of his wife.

The steamship La Bourgoyne, from Havre, June 10, sighted the largest iceburg yet witnessed by ocean travellers. The captain estimated the berg to be 160 feet high by 975 feet long.

Ex. Prest. Cleveland with a large New York fishing party will arrive at Glenora some time in July. It is expected they will spend several weeks fishing and exploring the Bay of Quinte.

Mrs. Anne Simpson, an Irish woman, who left her home in Michigan the other day with $600 in her pocket, to visit her home in the old country, was robbed of all she had before she reached Toronto.

At the battle of the Nile Admiral Nelson sank the French flagship L'Orient, having on board over $3,000,000. A company is now being organized in Paris to recover the treasure, the location of which is well known.

Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote held a conference regarding the Behring Sea question, the chief point settled apparently being that England will not afford protection to Canadian vessels engaged in sealing in that sea.

Some time since Father Whalen, of Ottawa, issued a challenge defying anyone to prove that the end justifies the means was a doctrine tanght by the Jesuits. Rev. Dr. Hurlbert, of the same city, has accepted the challenge.

A carefully compiled statement of the number of saw logs and other timber floated down the Moira this season places the total at a little over 600,000 pieces. This is by far the largest quantity of timber ever floated down the Moira in one season.

Le Caron, the British military spy has been tried by his comrades in Winfield Hancock Post, G. A. R., and summarily dismissed from the order. The charge against him was that he was unworthy of being a comrade of the other members.

Belleville, June 25.—About three o'clock this afternoon whilst Ella Bown, an eleven-year-old daughter of Mr. G. R. Brown, merchant tailor, was picking flowers on the high western bank of the river she fell into the water and was rapidly borne down stream by the swift current. Simon Sanford witnessed the accident from the opposite shore, crossed the foot bridge, plunged into the stream and res- the drowning girl just as she was being carried under the sawlogs which dam the river for some distance at this point.

These are the names of a few who have used my

ADJUSTABLE HEAD RAISE

Spring Bed Bottom !

and they will cheerfully answer any questions as regards the superiority and durability of this article over all others.

As I cannot get around to see all of you I will be glad to see you on the market in Napanee on Saturdays, and will be glad to give any information desired.

C. N. GARRISON,
Colebrook.



MILES STORMS

has had ove forty years in the undertaking business in the county, and can turn out work equ o any in the Dominon.

A large stock of Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Crape Gloves and Badges, constantly on hand, and al sold at reasonable prices,

I also make a specialty of Embalming, giving this department my personal attention, thus removing all risk unpleasant odor or any change color.

First-class hearse free of charge, will attend al funerals. 2089ly MILES STORMS

Dr. Chase

Has a world wide reputation as a physician and author. His Mandrake Dandelion Liver Cure is a triumph of medical skill, curing all diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

SYMPTOMS OF KIDNEY COMPLAINT. Distressing aches and pains in the back ; a dull pain or weight in the bladder and base of the abdomen; scalding urine often obstructed ; frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, among aged persons ; hot, dry skin, pale complexion, red and white deposits, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, piles, dropsical swellings, etc.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT. Pain under shoulder blades, jaundice, sallow complexion, a weary tired feeling, no life or energy, headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, spots, pimples, etc.

HOW CURED.

Mandrake and Dandelion are nature's Liver cures, and when combinkd with Kidney remedies, as in Dr. Chase's Liver Cure, will positively cure all Kidney-Lives troubles. It acts like a charm, stimulating the clogged liver, strengthening the kidneys, and invigorating the whole body. Sold by all dealers at $1, with Receipt Book, which alone is worth the money.

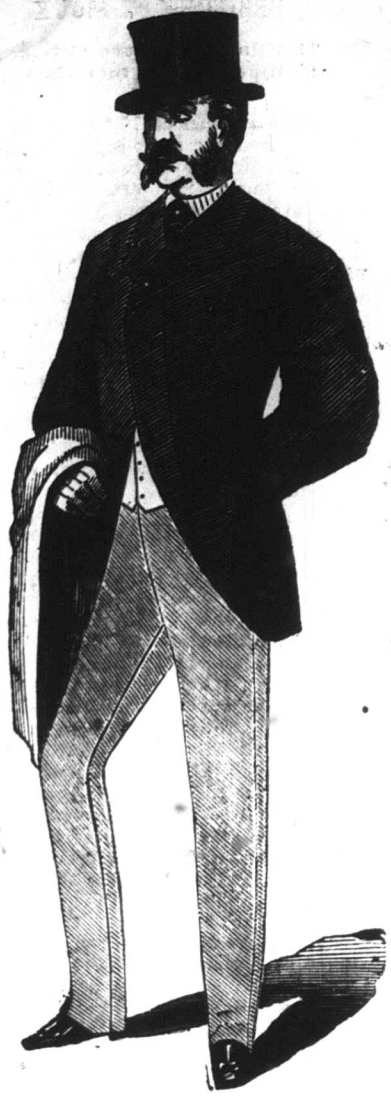
KIDNEY LIVER PILLS Dr. Chase's Pills are the only Kidney-Liver Pills made. They act gently yet effectually. May be taken during any employment. They cure Kidney-Liver troubles, headache, billiousness, costiveness, etc. One Pill a dose. Sold by all dealers, Price, 25 cents.

T. EDMANDSON & CO.,
Bradford, Ont., Manfs.

DETLOR & FULLERTON, Medical Hall Agents. 3089

Picton Pencillings.

Mr. Hazen F. Murray, of Picton, N. S., writes: "I was affected with dyspepsia and nervous debility, and tried many remedies without avail, but one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters much improved me and two more made me a well man."



—THE—

New Clothing Store.

We beg to tender our sincere thanks to the people of Napanee and surroundings, for the excellent and far above expectation patronage they have extended to us during the past month. It it is gratifying for us to know that the people are ready to grasp a good opportunity when it comes within their reach, and it is a fact well worth knowing that we

Will continue to Sell at the Same Prices

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS AND VALISES, AT ANDERSON'S,

Cheaper than ever before sold in Napanee.

Get my prices on Trunks before buying. They are leading lines with me. My stock of Boots and Shoes is very complete and the prices especially low to suit the hard times.

Mens' Shoes, $1, former price, $1.25 ; Mens' Wigwams, 75c, form-price, $1.25 ; Plow Boots, both lace and buckle at less than the cost of the leather. Ladies' French Kid Button at $1.75, former price, $2.25, and the very latest styles in Kids, (both tipped and plain), at prices far below last year.

My stock of Shoes is large and complete and the prices lower than ever. Misses' and Childrens' lines in all kinds and sizes.

Do not fail to call if you want anything in the Boot, Shoe or Trunk line. No trouble to show Goods. I want your trade and will spare no pains to make it advantageous to the purchaser.

All the leading lines in stock at hard pan prices. Do not fail to call, and remember the place, J. H. Downey's old stand, next door to Roblin and Ford's Tailor Shop.

2789d **J. W. ANDERSON.**

CROCKERY AT COST.

In order to close out our stock of Crockery and Glassware as speedily as possible. We are now offering every article in that line at cost offording hotel keepers and private families an excellent opportunity to assort up. We offer fine China Tea sets at $6.50, worth $10. Handsome printed Tea sets at $2.50 worth $3.25. Dinner sets of 100 pieces and upwards at $7.50 worth $10. White Iron Stone China Cups and saucers at 85c. per dozen usual price $1. Tea Plates 60c. per dozed usual price 75c. Breakfast Plates 70c. per dozen usual price 90c. Dinner Plates 80c. per dozen usual price $1, and all other articles equally cheap.

HAMS, BACON AND LARDS.

This week we have received another supply of F. H. Fearman's extra choice Lard, Sugar Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

CANNED GOODS

reduced in price and those we have are beyond a doubt the best in the market.

Terms strickly cash.

M. W. PRUYN &

the Same Prices

as we have been selling. We have on hand a full line of

Mens', Boys', and Youths' Ready made Clothing as well as Gents' Furnishings

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Custom Work



OUR LINE OF

Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds

Cannot be equalled in town and are offered at prices that will encourage you to have a new Suit for every season of the year

Yours, etc,

FREE & LIVINGSTONE,

Late of Montreal,

Now at Saxsmith's old stand in the Leonard block

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M. W. PRUYN &

Napanee, 16th May, 1889. 3889

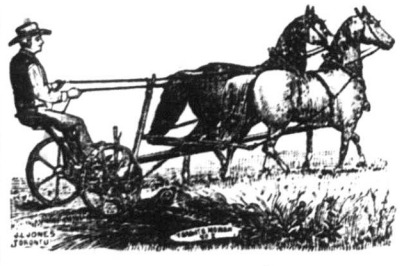


WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

to this branch of our business, and are in a position to furnish Funerals at much less cost than any other establishment, furnishing good covered Coffins and Caskets, better trimmed, at less price than any other can furnish common articles. The only house that keeps a full line of goods to select from. Best Hearse in the Counties always in Attendance. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves.

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One Carload Just Received.



FARMERS !

Call and examine

The Toronto Mower, the Massey Mower, the Massey Harvester, the Sharp's Rake, the Toronto Light Steel Binder, the J. E. C. Riding Plow, Wilkinson Plows, Gang Plows, etc.

We have an A 1 Corn Cultivator.

A CALL SOLICITED,

BIRRELL & CO.

Sale room opposite Brisco House.

P. S.—Repairs always on hand for all machines we handle.

Napanee, May 27th, 1889 2089

No. 1 Machine Oil. We also keep repairs for the L. D. Sawyer Co. Separator Agents for Waterous Engine Works Company.

GRAND TRUNK R. R.

EXCURSION TO

Montreal and Return

ONLY

$4.00!

Tickets good to go June 22d and 23d, good to return Wednesday, June 26th.

Last advertised excursion to Manitoba leaves on June 18th.

J L BOYES,
Ticket Agent,
G N W Tel Co, Napanee

28 1y61

HOLIDAY FARES.

Single fare on June 29th, 30th and July 1st, good to return July 2nd.

Fare and one-third from June 28th to July 1st, good to return until July 3rd.

Napanee Mills.

Mr. John McAvoy who was hurt a while ago by his horses running away is slowly recovering.

A lawn social will be held in Miller's grove on Friday evening.

Thomas Glover has been visiting at Mr. Hugh Davy's for the past few daps.

Mr. Bravender returned home on Wednesday.

Wilton.

Mrs. Robert Miller is visiting friends in Portland.

Rev. T. Meyers and family left Wilton Monday night on their way to their new home in Plainfield.

Mrs. Bartlett has returned to her daughter's Mrs. J. G. Stewart.

Mrs. Henry Davy, of Camden, is visiting friends here.

No service in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday evening. Communion services in Harrowsmith in the afternoon.

It is extremely delightful to have a new board walk but still more so to step off now and then to let a cow have the privilege of walking thereon, and imprinting on it her daintv footmarks.

Odessa.

The picnic to have been held at Lee's Bay, Friday, on account of rain took place at the drill shed. The evening was spent in dancing.

A new six foot board walk has been put down from the drug store to Watts & Jones', north side main street.

Some of the township collectors are away behind in their accounts.

John Ellison is very ill.

We have been informed of an error in our correspondence of last week. The item complained of should have read; Dr. Meacham performed two surgical operations last week, etc., instead of Dr. Clark, Tamworth; Dr. Clark assisted, however.

Geo. Ferguson, pathmaster, has begun operations on Factory street, section B., of the six foot walk is being constructed in a thorough workman like manner.

Strawberries, wild and tame, are plentiful, the cultivated fruit going at 8c. per pe[illegible]

[illegible]as sawn at the mill the other day [illegible]lared nine feet. What would [illegible]

not be oppressed in any country, least of all in any Province of this fair Dominion, the land of the free. The man who accepts anything less than equal rights is unworthy of the name. All the opponents of the Bill ask for is equal rights for all.

As the high priest and chief priest were their natural leaders, one might think that the Jews would have been perfectly justified in following their guidence, but we find that these men were selfish and deceitful, they crucified the Prince of Life to sustain own power among the people. (We might be deceived likewise.) In 1689 there were only "thirteen" young men who dared to shut the gates of Derry in the face of the Tyrant James II., and his ally the Pope of Rome. Just two hundred years later in 1889 only thirteen members of the Dominion Parliament had backbone enough to vote against an unjust act (grievously oppressing the minority in Quebec) though the majority bowed their knee in humble submission at the instance of Sir John. We hope and trust that noble thirteen will be as successful in the present instance as in 1689.

The writer seems to think that the services rendered by his jaw might be compared to those rendered by a gatling gun, but I feel confident the people can distinguish the bray of a donkey from the report of a gatling gun. He is quite candid in admitting that there are "rags, tags etc.," belonging to both political parties. I infer from his remarks that Sir John has been in the habit of buying up such strings and that there is no hope of an advance in "such stock" the old price will do. I think when election comes the people will decide that wax dolls, figure heads and automata need not apply.

Spencer Hill.

Some time ago, I noticed a few items in your newsy paper from a Spencer Hill correspondent, and later there has popped up a correspondent for the Beaver, calling himself "Sing Song Joe."

Now dear sir, their is a good deal of inquiry where Spencer Hill is, and why it is called Spencer Hill. Ninety-two years ago there lived a young man near Napanee by the name of James Spencer, and like the young men of this day, he fell in love and was married to a daughter of Jacob Fretz, Esq, and they started life together on lot six in the forth concession of Richmond. On this lot is a beautiful hill and there they pitched their tent. It required a strong arm and a firm true heart to succeed in those olden days when every field had to be chopped over before the forrest would give place to the meadow, stern old days then, and the latter half of the century is wearing the linen the first half wove. What a unique honeynoon their's must have been in a log shanty around which the wolves cried to the moon at night, and their only visitor's being neighbors living five miles away. But James Spencer and his wife are dead, and in a few years time will have covered them over with that mantle which forever veils commers place lives; and yet their lives were not altogether ordinary, they were two of the pioneers comprising the van of the army of Canadian civilization. Could James Spencer arise from the grave now how surprised he would be at the world he left behind a number of years ago. He ceased to act; not so creation for ever in a state of evolution it has brought to light facts which a century ago were philosophic dreams. No need to enumerate them, the telephone, the phonograph, the electric light all are so simple to even the mind of a child now, and we are wondering where the twentieth century will find us in the

THE WESTERN CANADA

Loan & Savings Co.

HAVE APPOINTED

J. C. DREWRY

their Appraiser for Lennox & Addintgon.

Any Amount of Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

TWO FARMS TO LET. Apply personally or by letter to

J. C. DREWRY
Express Office, Napanee, Ont.

UNDERTAKING AT TAMWORTH



E.M. McKim Jr.

Has a large stock of coffins, caskets, robes, crape gloves and badges, constantly on hand, and all sold at reasonable prices. A first-class hearse furnished.

A full line of cabinetware always on hand, bought from the best makers at close figures and will be sold at lowest rates. Repairing promptly done.

E. M. McKIM, JR,
Tamworth

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J. F. SMITH

IS SELLING

GROCERIES

lower than any other house in town.

LOOK

Canned Tomatoes,.....10 cents
Canned Corn .....10 cents
17 lbs. Yellow Sugar $1 00
16 lbs. Raw Sugar 1 00
Evaporated Apples, per lb 8 cents

Times are hard and the prices very low.

Flour, Feed and Pressed Hay

always on hand. Give me a call.

J. F. SMITH.

Brisco House Block, Napanee. 11891v

THIS YEARS

MYRTLE

CUT and PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO

pe[illegible] as sawn at the mill the other day measured nine feet. What would [illegible]ers who logged and prepared the fall[illegible]s, think of this ?

We noticed timothy growing monarchly on a hay rack on a farmer's wagon here this morning. Bald headed men missed it by not seeding down their skating rinks. Everything grows this year.

The council met Monday, cleaned up a grist of business and adjourned for two months, unless something of great importance turns up.

High Court Ranger, A. R. Milne, and other Kingston gentlemen were present and participated in the inaugural meeting and election and installation of the officers of the Independent Order of Forresters Tuesday evening: C. D. H. C. R., Byron Derbyshire; C. R., A. P. Booth; V. C. R., Geo. Denyes; R. Sec'y, S. H. Mabee; Fin'l Sec'y, J.A. Timmerman; Treas., Robt. W. Aylsworth; S. W., Thos. W. Milsap; J. W., James Murphy, jr.; S. B., Nelson Booth; J.B., Sherman Bond; Chap., Rev. Quartermaine; Physician, Dr. J. E. Mabee; P. C. R., Wm. Calder.

Through Prof. Ketchum's instruction the art of singing in this community has has made rapid strides. Old voices have greatly improved and new ones especially have come to the surface, the benefits of which cannot be over estimated in church work, etc. The chorus of forty voices under the directorship of Mr. Ketchum will give a rich musicale in the town, hall Tuesday evening next, July 2nd. Solos, duets, trios, quartettes and rousing full choruses of sparkling, comic and sentimental selections, with the Odessa orchestra, will make up a grand programme. Popular prices. Don't miss dot music.

Rev. Quartermaine has returned from Synod.

Lena Watts, Syracuse, will spend a few weeks here.

George Ellison has returned home.

Visitors.—Miss Margach, Port Arthur; T. P. Hillier, Kingston; Miss Storms, Fellows; A. D. Fraser, Ottawa.

Violet.

It is with deep regret we learn that Rev. Mr. Myers is to leave us this year.

On Saturday last as Mr. Herbert Clark was on his way to Union Factory with his load of milk, the front axle broke and threw some cans off, frightening the team which began to run. Mr. Clark soon got them under control, but received some severe bruises from the falling cans.

Mrs, Crosley has returned to her old home.

Mr. W. Storms and wife have returned from Prince Edward.

Levi Snider is soon to leave us. Success.

We hear that the excursion is not to pass off in talk as we predicted. Violet and Fourth Concession Schools are to unite and take a trip to Thousand Isles about the middle of July.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Vanluven, of Napanee, spent Sunday in Violet at Mr. D. Wright's.

The lawn social at Mr. J. Denyes' was a decided success. All seemed pleased with the music given by the Yarker band and by the members of Mr. Denyes' family.

I saw something in the Beaver last week "anent the Jesuit Bill." Judging from the agony of the effort the writer must have taken a strong emetic. In a sentence consisting of over twenty lines he asks whose opinions the electors are to take as a guide in the coming election. I think the electors will not find it necessary to consult any source but their own good sense in this matter. It should be a matter of common justice that the minority should have equal rights with the majority; that they should light all are so simple to even the mind of a child now, and we are wondering where the twentieth century will find us in the realms of discovery. But Spencer Hill with its pretty little Methodist Church on its summit seems not to mind the march of time. It is just the same little hill it ever was, and now dear sir I hope this historic sketch will ease the minds of the many readers of your valuable paper.

Now dear sir the next question is who is Sing Song Joe. Did the great Johnstown flood drift him down to Spencer Hill or did he break loose from the Deseronto new production of Uncle Tom's Cabin, or is he some of our own home talent aspiring to the editorial chair of the Beaver ?

This community regret to learn of the sad death of Anson Russell, Esq., of Pretrolia.

The Army corps of Deseronto stormed the foot of Spencer Hill and captured Milo Ben and family.

Miss Gibson, of Morven, is visting at the home of David Martin's, Esq.

Mrs. David A. Martin and daughter are visiting at Deseronto this week.

Mrs. Henry Finkle, of Newburgh, is spending a week with her brother Mr. Geo. W. Shibley.

Master Willie Cleworth, late of Albert College, Belleville, is visiting at John Russell.

Peter Gould is building a fine addition to his barn.

The roads are being repaired this week, and the young men can now drive their young ladies around with comfort. Willie you must drive more carefully. Don't run into anyone again.

Miss Emma Cline has returned from the Ladies' College, Whitby.

Crops good, beautiful weather. I remain as ever yours.

THAT OTHER FELLOW.



Carscallen & Bro.,

The Low Priced, No Combination

Undertaking Establishment.

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of all the latest designs to be found in

COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES, Etc.,

which we are prepared to sell 25 per cent. cheaper than any house in the county. We use the best deodorizer, thus obviating all unpleasant odors. Embalming a specialty. Having purchased one of the Handsomest Hearses at the Toronto exhibition, we are prepared to attend personally funerals in the most satisfactory manner. The public will do well to call and examine our stock, and be convinced that ours is the place to buy.

We have also added a full line of the newest things in Wall Paper, Ceiling Decorations, Window Shades and Picture Railing, Paints and Oils Paint Mixed. Persons wanting anything in this line will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place. Centre-street, one block south of Main.

389 CARSCALLEN & BRO.

CUT and PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

FINER THAN EVER.

See

T. & B.

IN BRONZE ON

each Plug and Package.

SEEDS.

Garden and Field, Canadian and Foreign (self-imported) retailed at wholesale price.

Flour, Feed Bran and Shorts,

Seed Grain, Hay and Straw, Clover, Timothy, and all kinds of Grass Seeds a Specialty.

ALSO THE FAMOUS

ENSILAGE CORN!

always on hand at lowest prices.

Finest Teas,

(self-imported) Sugar and General Groceries, lowest in the market, at

Thos. Symington's,

Agent for the L. & L. Fire Insurance Company south side Dundas st., Napanee. 2889ly

Lonsdale Woolen Mills

Highest prices paid for all grades of Canadian Wool, CASH or EXCHANGE.

We carry the largest stock and greatest range of patterns.

All goods (our manufacture) are GUARANTEED to be made of the best grades of Canadian Wool.

We invite inspection and comparison of values.

Napanee office opp. Brisco House.

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CHEAPSIDE !

ALWAYS.

For the nicest assortment of Dress Goods.

For the best value in Dress Goods.

For the cheapest Prints, and the largest stock to choose from.

For the best range of Embroideries.

For the cheapest Laces of every kind.

For the largest stock of Staple Goods, and the closest prices.

For the best assortment of Gloves and Hosiery.

For the best value in Corsets.

For the largest assortment of the cheapest Embroideries and Underclothing in these counties.

For a good assortment of Gents' Furnishings.

For a nice range of Tweeds and Overcoatings.

For the most beautiful Lace Scarfs in the county

For the biggest stock of Boating Shawls in three counties, and the best value.

For the biggest stock of Boating Shawls in three counties, and the best value.

For the cheapest and best Black and Colored Silks and Satins.

For the very best assortment of Millinery Goods

For the new Stowaway Hat for ladies---the new and beautiful soft felt camping and picnic hat.

For the new "Dragoon" and "Guard's Own" wool caps, the very latest.

For the largest assortment of Children's Sailor Hats and Ladies' Sun Hats.

For the best assortment of Ladies' and Children's Summer Hats.

For the best and most undoubted satisfaction in all hat and bonnet orders.

For the best range of House Furnishings and Table Napery.

For straight, square and courteous dealing, best values, best assortment of every class of goods at the lowest possible prices. Cheapside is the place to go, and don't make any mistake about it, and if you can't come, your orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

HINCH & CO'Y

CHEAPSIDE, NAPANEE,

Leaders in General Dry Goods and Millinery.

HOUSEHOLD.

Pictures For The Children.

It is to be presumed that in each house in which Good Housekeeping is a welcome visitor, are found many other periodicals and papers, and consequently in these days of beautiful illustrations, many pictures. Granted then that this be true, our housekeeper has a source on which to draw for many beautiful things. Perhaps I can best illustrate and suggest by giving examples of collections of pictures, brought together from many different sources, and made useful and attractive by means of paste. I enter a drawingroom. On the table is a collection of portraits of authors, neatly mounted on pieces of cardboard about the size of an ordinary cabinet photograph card. Holes have been punched in the cards and they are fastened together by means of narrow ribbons tied in pretty bows. On a small table are some large scrap albums, but instead of containing the usual scrap pictures, the first one is filled with portraits of prominent men and women, most of them being full-page pictures. Harper's illustrated papers furnished many of these. Under it is another album of miscellaneous pictures of general interest. On an easel in one corner of the room is a collection of pictures illustrating the noted cathedral buildings of Europe. You would scarcely believe that these were not printed upon the cardboard instead of being simply pasted there, Scattered about the room everywhere are pictures, some in portfolios resting in any convenient place. There are beautiful steel engravings in some of the illustrated magazines, as well as exquisite wood cuts. What a fund for the entertainment of one's friends, and how charmingly pictures help to furnish a room.

To mount pictures is not difficult provided we have good paste. An excellent way to make it is as follows. Take equal parts of flour and starch. Wet thoroughly with cold water and then pour on water that is boiling and cook for a few minutes, being careful to use water enough so that it will not be too thick. Distribute it evenly over the surface of the back of the picture, putting on as little as possible. Lay the top of the picture first upon the cardboard and smooth it downwards with a clean cloth. Dry it under pressure with paper more or less porous next the picture to absorb the moisture. The cardboard may be obtained at a printing office, where you can have it cut into the desired size, or you may obtain at an art store beautiful tinted boards with edges. With what a dainty gift may you present your friend by mounting a beautiful picture or the portrait of some favorite author upon such a card. Better far than any Christmas or birthday card you may buy, for it is not only a work of art but is the result of loving labor. The Christmas number of "The Book Buyer," published in New York, contains beautiful little works of art suitable for such purposes, and during the year 1888 each number contained a portrait of some author.

In a family where there are growing children let them collect all the pictures they can find illustrating any subject, such, for example, as the subject of geography, and make a scrap-book of them. It will prove a very instructive book, and pleasant and profitable work for the long winter evenings.

One other hint. Don't forget the little ones. They will find something interesting in almost any picture. Keep a box for them and put into it all pictures especially adapted to children, or any that you do not want for anything else, discarding only poor ones and those that are sensational or portray scenes of violence. (The sooner these are

potatoes all chopped. Boil until the vegetables are tender, then add to two quarts of soup, one-half cup of rice, one-half teaspoonful of pepper; add salt and one tablespoonful of butter. Boil until the rice is soft and then serve hot.

STUFFED ONIONS—Parboil half a dozen large onions, then drop in cold water; take out the centre and fill with a dressing made of stale bread crumbs, a little chopped cold meat, the yolk of an egg, salt and pepper; cover with thin slices of fat bacon, sprinkle the top with a little salt and sugar; put in a baking pan with soup stock to cover the bottom; put in a slow oven. When the onions are tender take up, remove the bacon, strain and skim the gravy, pour over the onions and serve.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.—Make a puff paste with one cupful of butter, cold and hard, and cupful of lard, one cupful of cold water and four and one-half cupfuls of flour. Rub the lard into the flour as you would for any paste. Cut the butter up in small pieces; throw in and mix with a knife. Roll out and bake in two oblong tins. Serve on an oblong dish with strawberries between the layers, sprinkled heavily with powdered sugar, and strawberries on top also sprinkled with sugar. Whip a pint of sweetened cream to a stiff froth and put over the cake nd around the sides.

PORK POT PIE.—Cut in small pieces one pound of clean fresh pork, or if only salt pork is obtainable soak it until well freshened, which will take about twenty-four hours. Place in a kettle with water to cover; add a scant teaspoonful of pepper, one sliced onion and one sliced apple. Boil until the pork is tender, then cover with crust made as follows: Two cups of flour in which has been thoroughly mixed two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and two tablespoonfuls of butter; mix to a stiff dough and roll into a sheet to fit the kettle; stew half an hour and serve hot.

AT THE ANTIPODES.

The Marvellous Growth of Victoria—Something About its Early Days.

It is doubtful that if in all the world, the United States not excepted, any community has ever progressed with a swiftness and expansion so phenomenal as has the colony which Her Gracious Majesty permitted to take her own name when she granted it a separate existence in November, 1850. It had been but fifteen years earlier that the first settlers—the brothers Henty, one of whom died only a few months ago—came across Bass Straits from Van Diemen's Land in their little Thistle. In 1837 the town of Melbourne was laid out, and one hundred allotments were then sold on what are now the principal streets. The aggregate sum which the 100 allotments fetched was £3,410. Last summer the same allotments were carefully

VALUED BY EXPERTS,

and it was calculated that, exclusive of the buildings erected on them, they could now be sold for nineteen and a half million pounds. Before 1851, when the gold discoveries were made, Victoria prospered in an easy gentle fashion. Its scanty population, outside its two petty towns, were wholly engaged in stock-raising; almost its sole exports were wool, hides, and tallow. The gold find upset as by a whirlwind the lazy, primitive social system of the bucolic era. From all the ends of the earth, gentle and simple, honest man and knave, hurried swarming and jostling to the new El Dorado. And yet it was wonderful how small was the actual crime of a serious character, when the utter disintegration of restraining institutions is

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Another War Cloud in the Continental Sky —Matters in the Balkans the Cause of Alarm.

A new war scare has been born this week. At this moment Europe is taking it very seriously indeed, and the war scare is the only talk. The "Standard," which makes a specialty of alarmist news, is quite hysterical with worry, and the "Daily News" and other newspapers follow suit, all in a very doleful, pessimistic tone. Russia has shown an unusually pronounced desire to gobble up the little Balkan States which act as buffers between Austria, Turkey, and Russia, and hence the row. The Servian Regents, instead of looking after the interests of their nominal master, King Alexander, Milan's little son, have been openly coquetting with their real master, the Russian bear, and listening favorably to Russian proposals for a military convention. A military convention in this case would mean simply the military annexation of Servia by Russia, the control of the Servian troops by the Czar, the elevating to the Servian throne Karageorgevich or the Prince of Montnegro, the deposition of the Abrenovitch dynasty, and a very uncomfortable state of things for others whose interests demand Servia's independence.

Another minor occurrence in a different part of Europe may at any moment assume the dimensions of world-wide interest, and may also turn out to be not altogether unconnected with the Balkan embroglio. Germany has fallen foul of little Switzerland over the treatment which a Berlin police spy received upon being detected inside the republic, and has secured the cooperation of Russia and Austria, and it is reported, of Italy as well, in demanding that Switzerland shall cease to offer an asylum to the political offenders of other countries. The only answer the Federal Assembly has yet made to this demand is unanimously to pass a vote of 17,000,000f. for the purchase of repeating rifles for the army of the republic. The Germans say they only desire that the Swiss Federal Government should take over the jurisdiction in this matter and no longer leave it to the authorities of the various cantons, but in England this is recognized as an attack by the empires on the principle of the right of asylum, and there will be a tremendous outcry here if Lord Salisbury declines to back up brave little Switzerland in a refusal to comply.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DAILY LIFE.

A Peep at the Inner Scenes of the Queen of England's Household.

The inner life of the court has little in it to tempt a Sybarite—simplicity, dutifulness, conscientious performance of work are its characteristics. At 9 Her Majesty breakfasts alone, unless some of her children, grandchildren or personal friends are staying in the palace, and she is rarely without them. In Summer, at Osborne, Windsor or Balmoral, this meal is generally served out of doors, in some alcove, tent or Summer-house, after which the Queen either drives in a small pony carriage, accompanied by one of the Princesses, or she walks attended by a lady-in-waiting or maid of honor, with whom she converses with friendly ease, and followed by two Highland servants and some favorite dogs.

all pictures especially adapted to children, or any that you do not want for anything else, discarding only poor ones and those that are sensational or portray scenes of violence. (The sooner these are burned the better.) This box will furnish you with material for picture books whenever on occasions of birthdays or Christmases you wish to gladden some little heart with a picture book. No matter if you have no little ones of your own, don't waste the pictures. There are many homes where there are children but no pictures. If you have no time to make picture books, interest some of your boy and girl friends and show them how to make books from paper cambric or this cheap holland used for window shades, with pinked edges, and how to arrange the pictures, and see how they will delight in doing that which will bring a gleam of brightness into the life of some unfortunate child, and lessen the care of some burdened mother.

—[Good Housekeeping.

Little Girls' Dresses.

Mothers who have asked hints about making little girls' wash dresses are advised to get plain Chambery, or else the ombre striped and plaid ginghams, in rose or blue or red for plain colors, with yellow or green for stripes and plaids. The full round skirts have a deep hem, and are gathered to the belted waist; these are of medium length, instead of the extremely long skirts worn last year. Baby waists gathered to a belt of white embroidered insertion and to a similar band at the top of the low round neck are on the pretty guimpe dresses of piuk, blue or red Chambery made for the smallest girls; the sleeves are a short, full puff gathered to an embroidered band. For larger girls are plain waists slightly pointed in front, cut high in the neck behind, and pointed in a short V in front, and worn with short sleeves. Embroidered edging nearly two inches wide is set its whole width in the back of the neck, and tapered very narrow to the point of the V in front; similar edging is set in the front of the armholes, and tapered thence to the slight point at the front of the waist. The short sleeves are high-shouldered, opening in an upturned V on the outside of the arm, and are worn over full muslin guimpe sleeves. The yellow ombre stripes on white, green stripes with pink, and brick red with white stripes or plaids are being made up in these little dresses of French zephyr or Scotch gingham; and the designs are also suitable for embroidered white muslins.

Larger girls who do not wear guimpes have every-day dresses of ginghams, prints or lawn made with high belted waists with a yoke, or with the shoulders quite plain, or else gathered there on a band like the full Russian blouse. The sleeves are full, and there are turned-over cuffs and collar, or else pleated frills form the finish for neck and wrists.

Choice Recipes.

TOMATO SOUFFLE—Skin a dozen tomatoes, cook and stew untill thick, strain to remove the seed, mix in the yolks of two eggs, then the stiffly-beaten whites: add a little salt. Fill a baking dish and set in the oven tin it rises and begins to set; serve immediately.

CHICKEN SOUP.—An old fowl is used best in a broth or soup. Give it time enough and boil slowly, season with salt, pepper, and a few sprigs of celery top. Serve hot. The chicken can be made very palatable by frying in salt pork drippings or butter, after it is taken from the broth.

RICE SOUP.—For this use the liquor in which the beef has been boiled, after skimming it free from fat. Add two chopped onions, one turnip, one carrot, and two

honest man and knave, hurried swarming and jostling to the new El Dorado. And yet it was wonderful how small was the actual crime of a serious character, when the utter disintegration of restraining institutions is taken into consideration. In January, 1852, when daily shiploads of

GOLD MAD IMMIGRANTS

were being thrown in to Melbourne, only two of the city constables remained at their duty. The chief constable himself had to go on a beat. In the country the rural police to a man had forsaken their functions and made haste to the diggings. In the first rush the capital was all but depopulated of its manhood; there remained behind but women and children who had to shift for themselves. An advance of 50 per cent. of salary did not avail to retain at their desks the officials in the public offices. Servants had gone. Gentlemen and ladies had to carry water from the river for household purposes, for the water cart supply had been arrested by the departure of the carters. It was said that poor Mr. Latrobe himself, the amiable but weak Lieutenant-Governor, had to black his own boots and groom his own horse. In the wholesale absence of workmen no contract could be insisted on. The squatters shuddered too, as the shearing season approached, knowing that all the shearers were

DIGGING OR CRADLING

in Forest Creek, or on Mount Alexander. It was then that Mr. Childers who at the time was an immigration agent, made his famous bull. 'Wages of wool pressers, 7s to 8s a day; none to be had.' To such an extent did prices rise that there was the danger lest Government could not afford to supply food to prisoners in gaol. A contractor for gaol necessaries claimed and got 166 per cent. over his price of the year before, and, notwithstanding this stupendous increase, had to default. In April, 1852, fifty ships were lying useless in Hobson's Bay, deserted by their crews. Carriage from Melbourne to Castlemaine was at one time £100 per ton."

Didn't Remember the Name.

She—"I hear that you went as far as Constantinople, Mr. Smythe. Then you must have seen the Dardanelles." He—"H'm! Don't remember the name. But I saw the Willards at Trieste, and young Spoopendyke, who was travelling with them."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the forumla of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by addressing with name, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes 149 "Powers' Block, Rochester N. Y.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether patient is a moderate drinker or an acoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day they believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from the administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

one of the Princesses, or she walks attended by a lady-in-waiting or maid of honor, with whom she converses with friendly ease, and followed by two Highland servants and some favorite dogs.

Luncheon is served at 2, the convives being Her Majesty's family or royal guests. Until this hour, from her short after-breakfast exercise, the Queen is diligently occupied with official correspondence and business of various kinds. Long training has made her a politician of no mean ability and breadth of view, her natural common sense forming an admirable basis for such a superstructure. It assists, too, in enabling her to choose her friends well and wisely, though the court surroundings are not calculated to help royal personages in forming a just judgment of character. Human nature puts on a somewhat too angelic guise, where everything may be won by amiability and nothing by the reverse.

In the mornings the maids of honor (they are nine in all) in waiting for the time are with the Princesses, reading or practising on the piano, singing or playing lawn tennis with them, as any young ladies, companions together, might. The lady-in-waiting accompanies the Queen in her afternoon drives and visits, which are most frequently to the poor and to humble workers, often to simple gentry or any one in trouble. Afterward this lady reads aloud to Her Majesty in her private sitting room.

The royal dinner hour is 8.30, and that meal is shared by those of the royal family then residing with the Queen, by distinguished visitors and some of the household in rotation, viz lords and ladies in waiting, maids of honor, equerries and grooms in waiting, this latter officials holding a considerable lower position than the equerry, though to the uninstructed it sounds like a distinction without a difference.

The Queen is a woman of strict business habits and study application. The amount of correspondence she gets through is enormous. In the private portion of this correspondence Her Majesty is assisted by her private secretary, a lady-in-waiting, and a maid of honor, especially the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, one of the ladies, who is a valued friend.

When the court is at Windsor the members of the household in attendance are one lady-in waiting, these ladies are always peeresses), two maids of honor, a lord-in waiting, two equerries, one groom-in-waiting, also the keeper of the privy purse, the private secretary, assistants in both department and the master of the household. The attendance is the same at Osborne and Balmoral, with the exception of the lord in-waiting.

To attend to Her Majesty's toilet and wardrobe there are five maids, viz., three dressers and two wardrobe women. The senior dresser, who has been many years with Her Majesty, is specially charged with the task of conveying orders to different tradespeople — jewellers, drapers, dressmakers, &c.: one dresser and one wardrobe woman are in constant attendance on the Queen, taking alternate days.

Dress is a matter in which, even in her young days, Her Majesty does not appear to have taken much interest. At present her perpetual-mourning allows of no crude color combinations. Some of us elders have a pleasant, if vague, recollection of Victoria Regina a good many years ago, say forty or forty-three, in a very simple and becoming bonnet tied beneath the chin, a wreath of wild roses under the brim framing a sweet, kindly young face. Ah, me! sorrow and experience have writ their cruel marks on hers and ours since then.

Kaid McLean, a Scotchman, is commander-in Chief of the army of the Sultan of Morocco.

He Hadn't Been Playing.

The little boy had come in with his clothes torn, his hair full of dust and his face bearing unmistakable marks of a severe conflict. "Oh, Willie, Willie!" exclaimed his mother, deeply shocked and grieved, "you have disobeyed me again. How often have I told you not to play with that wicked Brooklyn boy!" "Mamma," said Willie, washing the blood from his nose, "do I look as if I had been playing with anybody?"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed nights and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth. If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething Its value is remarkable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers; there is no mistake about it. It curs Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, sreduce Inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in The United States. Price $1 bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" and take no other kind.

Business Cards.

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A. L. MORDEN, Co. Crown Attorney. W. G. WILSON.

DEROCHE & MADDEN, BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyaucers, Notaries Public, &c. OFFICE—In Grange Block, Napane.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C. P. S. (LATE House Surgeon of Kingston General Hospital, Physician, Surgeon, etc. Office in the Downey residence, between Mr. W. Pruyn's and the late residence of Dr. Clark, John Street, Napanee.

Mair's Machine Shop.

STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of Boilers made to order. Also all kinds Machinery repaired on the short notice. Remember the place, opposite the old City Hotel, corner Adelaide and Bridge Streets.

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CIVIL ENGINEER,
Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyor, Draughtsman, &c.
OFFICE – Miller's Block, Dundas st. Napanee.

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DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD



FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. FREE

BURDOCK PILLS
SUGAR COATED
A SURE CURE
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

THE LARGEST SCALE WORKS IN CANADA.
OVER 100 STYLES OF
HAY SCALES,
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IMPROVED SHOW CASES
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AND BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES
ADDRESS IN FULL, Write for terms.
C. WILSON & SON,
ESPLANADE STREET EAST
TORONTO, ONT.
Mention this paper every time you write.

Daily Line to Rochester

The Str. Norsman

(A. DUNLOP, Master),

Will make her regular trips on this route, leaving Cobourg every morning at 7:30, and Port Hope at 9:50 o'clock, on arrival of Grand Trunk Railway trains from the east and west; connecting at Rochester with the New York Central, Northern Central and Erie Railways, and the Lake Ontario Division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway for all points east, west and south.

RETURNING.—Will leave Charlotte (Port of Rochester), on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock p. m., Tuesdays at 9 o'clock p. m., Thursdays at 11 o'clock p. m., and Saturdays for Port Hope direct at 4 p. m.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to Oswego, Boston, Albany, New York, etc., etc.

Connects with early trains for North, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m.

The D & C
TO MACKINAC

SEASON OF 1889.

Until further notice the
Steamer Reindeer

Will leave Prinyer's Cove at 5.30 a. m. for Napanee and all way places.

Leave Picton 8 a. m. for Napanee.

Returning will leave Napanee at 2 p. m. to connect with Steamer Varuna at Deseronto for Belleville and Trenton.

Leave Deseronto 2 45 p. m.; Picton 4.30 p. m. for down the bay.

L. M. COLLIER, Captain.
289 1m

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Mutual Fire Insurance
COMPANY.

is confined exclusively to isolated farm property, and is devoted to the interests of the farmers of the counties of Lennox and Addington, Frontenac and East Hastings.

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Napanee, Feb. 14th, 1887. 1yr

Manufacturers Life Insurance
COMPANY, TORONTO.



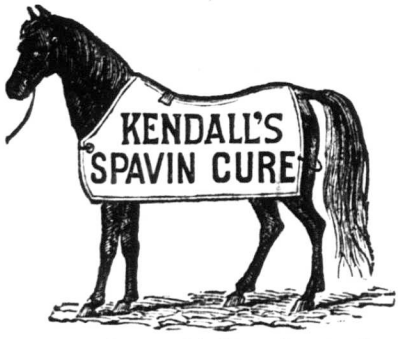
Pres., Sir John A. Macdonald, P.C.G.C.B.
Authorized Capital, $2,000,000
New Applications for 1888, $6,000,000

General Agent Wanted
For Napanee and vicinity.

First-Class opening. On account of ill health, Mr. E. Hooper has been compelled to resign. For particulars, apply to GEO. A. MORRISON, District Manager, Toronto, P. O. Box.



$885 Sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. **ONE PERSON** in each locality can secure one **FREE.** How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful **HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES.** These samples, as well as the watch, we send free and after you have kept them in your home for 6 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the **SOLID GOLD** watch and **COSTLY** samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from **$1000** to **$5000** in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be well worth trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know what you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure **FREE** one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of **COSTLY SAMPLES.** We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 812, PORTLAND, MAINE.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER,
BREEDER OF
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES.
ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL Co.

Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.

Yours truly, CHAS. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 3, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL Co.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for **Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins,** and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly, A. H. GILBERT,
Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT, WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL Co.

Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had **Spavins,** ten of **Ring Bone,** nine afflicted with **Big Head** and seven of **Big Jaw.** Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.

Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER,
Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

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$85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for **$100,** until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. **One Person** in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of **Household Samples.** These samples, as well as the watch, we send **Free,** and after you have kept them in your home for **2** months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the **Watch** and **Samples.** We pay all express, freight, etc. Address **Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.**

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Four Trips per Week Between
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Every Week Day Between
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Special Sunday Trips during June, July, August and Sept.

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Rates and Excursion Tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address
E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.,
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Deseronto Navigation

COMPANY (LIMITED)

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

The steamers of this Company will sail as under (Sundays excepted):

Str. QUINTE Capt. D. B. Christie, Leave Picton 6 a m; Deseronto, 7 15; Northport, 7 50; Belleville, 10.00, arriving at Trenton 11 30 a m. Leave Trenton 1 p m; Belleville, 3; Northport, 4.20; Deseronto, 5 35, arrive at Picton 6 35 p m. Connecting with Str. Ella Ross to and from Napanee morning and evening. Staterooms may be had from the purser by passengers desirous of remaining on board over night at Picton or Napanee.

Str. ELLA ROSS, Capt. Angus Stanton, Leave Napanee 6 a m; Deseronto, 7: arriving at Picton 8 30. Leave Picton 3 p m; Deseronto, 5; arrive at Napanee at 6 p m. This steamer makes one extra trip between Picton and Deseronto, connecting with G. T. R. trains going east, viz, Leave Picton 9.30, arriving in Deseronto at 11 a m. Leave Deseronto 1 p m, arriving in Picton at 2.20 p.m.

AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS

by Strs. Quinte and Ella Ross.

Every afternoon during the excursion season tickets will be issued from Picton to Deseronto and return to go by Str. Ella Ross and return by Quinte at 25 cents.

Strs. RESOLUTE, Capt. John Gown, and RELIANCE, Capt. John Bartley. These fast and comodious steamers sail from Deseronto regularly, weather permitting, for Oswego, connecting with trains for New York and other points. Fares moderate. Freight handled at lowest rates. See that your tickets read via Deseronto Junction.

These steamers are open for charter for excursions.

For further particulars as to tickets, fares, etc. apply to.

R. C. Carter,
2439 General Manager, Deseronto



$93 Sewing-Machine To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send **free** to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send **free** a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. **In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2** months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the **Singer** patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for **$93,** with the attachments, and now sells for **$50.** Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure **free** the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. **TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.**

health, Mr. E. Hooper has been compelled to resign. For particulars, apply to GEO. A. MORRISON, District Manager, Peterboro, Ont.; or to A. H. GIBBS, Brisco Block, Toronto, Ont.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

NAPANEE, TAMWORTH AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

NAPANEE VALLEY LINE.

Time Table, No. 14.

In Effect

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.		No. 2. A.M.	No. 4. P.M
Napanee	Leave	10 45	5 05
Napanee Mills	"	11 00	5 20
Newburgh	"	11 07	5 27
Thompson's Mills*	"	11 15	5 35
Camden East	"	11 20	5 40
Yarker	"	11 35	5 55
Colebrook*	"	11 38	5 58
Galbraith Road	"	11 42	6 02
Varty Lake* (Excursion Ground			
Moscow	"	11 50	6 10
Mudlake Bridge*	"	11 58	6 18
Enterprise	"	12 05	6 25
Wilson's Crossing*	"	12 15	6 35
Tamworth	Arrive	12 25	6 45

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS		No. 1. A.M	No. 3. P. M.
Tamworth	Leave	7 00	2 15
Wilson's Crossing	"	7 15	2 30
Enterprise	"	7 20	2 35
Mudlake Bridge*	"	7 27	2 42
Moscow	"	7 35	3 00
Varty Lake (Excursion Ground			
Galbraith Road	"	7 45	3 08
Colebrook	"	7 48	3 12
Yarker	"	7 50	3 15
Camden East	"	8 05	3 30
Thompson's Mills*	"	8 10	3 35
Newburgh	"	8 15	3 43
Napanee Mills	"	8 25	3 50
Napanee	Arrive.	8 40	4 05

STAGE CONNECTIONS.—Camden East for Centreville and Desmond, Yarker for Petwort, Enterprise for Bellrock & Verona, Tamworth for Erinsville daily, and for Arden tri-weekly Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, upon arrival of No. 2 train.

Stop only when passengers at or for. The Conductor will collect FIVE CENTS extra from all not supplied with a Ticket excepting those who get on at a Flag Station. No Return Tickets issued on the train.

This Time Table shows the times at which the trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several stations; but, as the punctuality of trains depends on connection with others, the arrivals and departures at the time stated is not guaranteed, nor does the Company hold itself responsible for delay or any inconvenience arising therefrom.

R. C. CARTER, H. B. SHERWOOD E. W. RATHBUN
Asst Gen. Man. Superintendent. Gen. Man.

HEALTH.

Timely Hints on Health

Many brain workers and others of highly nervous temperaments are troubled with insomnia, nervous twitchings and starting from sleep, and sensations of falling. These symptoms indicate weak nerves. The victim can very often indeed cure himself by dietetic means alone. The best diet is milk, and for a time it would be wise for him to limit himself to that. The quantity required by an adult to support him well is one pint at a meal, and four meals should be taken daily. The milk used should be up to the standard; if it is not cream should be added to it. People with weak nerves, as a rule, drink but very little water, whereas they usually require a larger quantity than those whose nerves are strong and not easily shaken.

TREATMENT FOR COLD IN THE HEAD.

There are a number of ways of aborting a cold in the head, but most of them are by the means of quite powerful drugs, which a person unfamiliar with their use is never justified in taking on his own responsibility. The Swiss method of treatment is one of the simplest and most efficacious. It is applied in this way: Half fill a jug with boiling water and into that put a teaspoonful of well-powdered camphor. Fashion out of writing paper a funnel, with which cap the top of the jug. The camphorated steam should be inhaled through the nose for ten or fifteen minutes, the inhalation being repeated, if required, every four or five hours. If, in spite of its unpleasantness, the inhalation is persisted in, it is said that three repetitions will always effect a cure, however severe the "cold in the head" may be.

LOCKJAW

is generally popularly believed to be invariably fatal. Recoveries are, indeed, comparatively rare, yet they do take place. The proportion of them is much larger now than it was a score of years ago, and it is safe to predict that it will grow larger as time goes on and the malady is better understood. Prof. Rierzi since 1882 has applied one form of treatment in six cases, with the result of obtaining five cures. The essentials of his treatment are as follows: 1. The patient, having the ears stuffed with cotton or wax, is to be kept in a quiet room and in total darkness. (2) The sick room, as well as the adjoining ones, is to be thickly carpeted in order to avoid the noise of foot steps. (3) The room is to be opened for ventilation every four hours with the greatest care. The diet is to consist of liquids, milk, eggs beaten in broth, water and wine, etc. (4) All light necessary shall be carefully covered from the sight of the sick. (5) If constipation exists, both purgatives and injections are interdicted. Above all, quietness is necessary (6)Should the pains be intense, with the object of quieting, powdered belladonna and ergot of rye should be used.

COMMON CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.

One of the most common causes of dyspepsia is eating heartily when the system is tired and jaded. When exhausted by either mental or physical work we are usually ravenously hungry, and, of course, turn to food as the means of restoration. The fact is seldom appreciated that the stomach shares in the depression caused by overwork, and, hence, at such times is unable to perform its ordinary duty. The food taken then is but very slowly digested, and before the process is completed fermentation often takes place. If it does, the consequence is that we are in a worse state than if the food had not been taken, for the fermentation creates acid and gas, which in turn not only prevents digestion but excite other expedite matters, he took all of them at one dose, and joined the "silent majority."

THE VALUE OF OATMEAL.

as an article of food has more than once been questioned, and, as a result, there is more or less prejudice against it in the minds of many, not a few holding it to be indifferently nutritious and capable of producing dyspepsia. Says one writer, commenting upon these adverse criticisms: "This is not surprising, as no food article is just the thing in every case or at all times. Our daily experiences convince us of such truth, by likes and dislikes for very common and the most wholesome foods. It is natural and best to have some variation of the diet. One thing may be just adopted to the state of the individual--bodily and mentally—at one time and not at some other; while with another person it may never agree. The so-called 'eternal fitness of things' needs to be carefully studied before deciding an important question so hastily." Oatmeal is unquestionably wholesome food. If properly eaten, it is very generally well borne on the stomach. To a small proportion of people it is, however, displeasing, if not really a burden to digestion. When dyspeptic symptoms are excited by it, it is very rarely, indeed, that the oatmeal itself can properly be blamed; there is almost always some fault in its preparation or the manner in which it is served or eaten. If oatmeal is not well cooked it is unfit to eat, and taken into a delicate stomach will cause disturbance. So, too, will it even when well cooked if it is eaten with much cream and sugar; the trouble in that instance is with the sweets, and they would have the same effect if taken in any other way. Oatmeal is used almost exclusively as mush, which one naturally swallows quickly, without allowing it to remain in the mouth. To a considerable extent the saliva is essential to its rapid digestion. Hence oatmeal should be kept for a time in the mouth, as are other foods, and only swallowed after it has been well masticated. In the form of mush, also, as it goes down so quickly and easily, there is a natural tendency for one to eat more than he would were it in a solid form. Carefully cooked and prepared, eaten as it ought to be, and in proper quantities, beyond all doubt oatmeal is agreeable, healthful and nutritious.

DANGER OF A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE.

The average layman considers that when he employs a physician, he has the right to know what drugs are used in the treatment. He can scarcely be persuaded that in withholding such information his attendant has no selfish motive, but does so purely in the interest of his patient. Generally the physician is ready to give such information if he is dealing with a person of intelligence, but in some instances it is clearly his duty to decline. If a person has been much benefited by a certain drug, of course, if he knows the name of it, he is certain to recommend it to every friend who has a complaint like his. Or if a prescription has been given him calling for agents which he knows nothing of, he loans his friend the empty bottle, or copies for him the number of the label; the same medicine can then be obtained of the druggist who holds the prescription. In this way a great deal of harm is often done, leading, as it does in some cases, to the abuse of powerful drugs, while in others to the application of the most erroneous treatment. The same disease in two persons often demanns quite distinct methods of treatment; a drug, or mixture of drugs, which is in licated for one might be clearly forbidden for the other. A correct application for drugs requires a discrimination which no non-professional can possess. We predict that the time must come, through

SHARKS.

Ravenous Character of the White and Hammer-Headed Varieties.

It was reported the other week that a sailor engaged in scraping the sides of a troopship in the harbor of Sierra Leone was drawn into the water and promptly devoured by a shark. This is not an uncommon experience and the "Standard" reminds us that a boatman has been bitten in the short time it took him to dip up a pitcher of water while his craft was under full sail. We are assured that it is nothing uncommon for the ravenous fish to spring a foot out of the sea in order to secure their prey. For miles they will follow a vessel, on the lookout for any stray unforunate who may tumble or be thrown overboard, and so deep do they swim under the surface that it requires the practiced eyes of the natives to detect their presence. Many of the West India harbors are so haunted by the

WHITE AND HAMMER HEADED

sharks—the least amiable of the 150 different kinds known to zoologists—that it is dangerous to bathe even a few yards from the shore without an outlay being posted.

It is a well ascertained fact that the skeletons of sheep, pigs, hogs, and cattle which have fallen or been thrown overboard have been recovered many days subsequently to their being swallowed; and it is on record that in a stomach of a shark killed in the Indian ocean a lady's work-box was found, while in another the incriminatory papers which had been thrown away by a hotly-chased slaver were recovered from the maw of an involuntary witness thus curiously brought into court on the barb of a pork-baited hook. Ruysch, one of the most trustworthy of the old naturalists, affirms that a man in mail—homo loricatus, he calls him—was found in the stomach of a white shark; and it is recorded by Blumenbach that in one case a whole horse was found. It is undeniable that many have been killed with ample capacity for such undesirable contents; and Basil Hall tells of one out of which was taken

THE WHOLE SKIN OF A BUFFALO,

besides a host of other trifles which had been dropped astern in the course of the previous week.

Sailors are full of superstitions which touch the superhuman sagacity and incarnate fiendishness of this fish—how, its senses being acute far beyond what we can have any idea of, it will follow ships for days when a death is likely to occur, and desert the wake of the vessel when no such good fortune for it is in the wind. Vatea, the shark god, is the lord of the ocean in the Hervey island mythology, and it is whispered that even the Christianized Hawaiians will still, when in the direst extremity, invoke Mooaru, the shark demon to whom their pagan forefathers erected temples and offered sacrifice. The pearl divers of Ceylon employ shark charmers to protect them while engaged in their dangerous work. Marco Polo speaks of these officials under the name of the abræmani, who received as wages

A TWENTIETH OF THE DIVERS' GAINS.

At the present day they are called haibandi or shark-binders, and as the divers would not enter the waters without being certain of their services the chief operator receives a government subsidy of ten oysters per diem. The Tahitians deified the blue shark under the name of "Aukua maoo," dedicating it to shrines and priests, and in west Africa rabbits are sacrificed to "John," while, if not sharply watched, it has been affirmed that some of the tribes about the Niger delta will, at fixed times, bind a child decorated with flowers to a post on the

d not b taken, for the fermentation ate nd gas, which in turn not a digestion but excite other

Our unprece a very strong and healthy person th l effects of eating when the system is much fatigued would not be so arked as in one below the standard of health. Very nervous individuals suffer from the habit, and if debilitated they are quite sure to grow more so if it is persisted in. When very "tired and hungry" it is always best to rest for a time before eating, or to take some such simple "pick up" as hot milk, which should be slowly sipped. That is very refreshing, indeed, and usually meets the requirements quite as well as an alcoholic stimulant.

REMEDY FOR HEADACHES.

When in certain painful affections the physician advises the use of cold applications, and if the affect from them is not pleasing, then that hot should be tried, the patient is likely to consider it rather an uncertain sort of treatment, of doubtful value either way. It is, indeed rather a curious thing that heat and cold can often be used interchangeably with like effects. Extreme heat will destroy the skin, and extreme cold will do the same. Now, headache is sometimes relieved by hot applications, and yet in some instances it aggravates the trouble. In case of the latter, oftentimes the cold applications will effect a cure. As a general rule a throbbing headache, with tenderness and soreness of the scalp, can best be relieved by hot applications. Whereas, when the head feels full and "bursting." if cold be applied to the head and heat to the neck and spine, the effect is most agreeable. Probably one of the best external applications which is most serviceable in the different forms of headache is menthol. A solution of that should be made in about the proportion of one drachm of menthol to ten of alcohol. It can be applied on a thin strip of cloth large enough to cover the forehead. That should be kept wet with the solution. It is very cooling, and the effect in many cases of headache is very agreeable from the first.

POWERFUL DRUGS.

A score of years ago drugs were given in quite crude forms. The pills then used were large enough to excite apprehension of suffocation in patients obliged to take them. Until quite recently all medicines have contained more or less extraneous matter, which added bulk, but not virtue, to them. Gradually the chemist eliminated such unnecessary matter, until at last drugs were furnished physicians in nearly, if not quite, pure form. But he did not stop there. He next applied himself to extracting the active principles of medicinal agents, and now nearly all the powerful remedies are used in what we might term highly concentrated from. Aconite furnishes us with a ready illustration of this great change. The powerful leaves were once given in two-grain doses, and the extract of the same in one-half-grain doses. At the present time we have aconitina, the real virtue of aconite in highly concentrated form, and the dose of that is from 1-100ths to 1-200ths of a grain Of course, a pill of aconitina containing a full dose might be made exceedingly minute, and as a matter of fact it is put up in very small granules. The inference to be drawn is that, in taking medicine, one must be exceedingly careful to follow the physician's directions "to the letter." Because the pills are small one must not assume that they can be taken recklessly. A man not long ago deceived himself in that way with most disastrous results. His physician ordered some ten granules, scarcely larger than pin heads, which contained a very powerful drug. He was cautioned to take only one, three times a day; but, thinking to application for drugs requires a discrimination which no non-professional can possess. We predict that the time must come, through the multiplication of these potent neurotic medicines, when physicians will insist upon the non-renewal of these potent prescriptions by pharmasists without a written order. It seems to us quite probable that we have simply arrived at the threshold of this department of chemical work, and that the profession will be compelled to throw additional safeguards around the unauthorized use of these powerful agents.

The Origin of Tobacco.

Tobacco, according to an Arabic legend translated in the "La Commedia Umana," is no older than the founder of Islam. The prophet was once travelling across the desert of Yemen. It was winter, and all the reptiles which infest the desert were asleep. Suddenly the prophet's horse trod upon a viper, and apparently wounded it. Mohammed, full of mercy, got down from his horse, and taking up the viper put it into his sleeve, hoping that the warmth would restore it. The viper soon began to stir. Incapable of gratitude, like, the serpent which was in the beginning, it said to Mohammed, "Reverend prophet, I will bite thee!" "Nay," replied the mild prophet, "that would be the blackest ingratitude, poor reptile, to repay a good deed with an evil deed." "Nevertheless," said the viper, "I shall do it; I swear by God the Almighty that I will bite thee!" When Mohammed heard the name of Allah he dared not prolong the dispute, but, bowing his head with reverence, said—

"His name be praised for ever; you and I both belong to him; from Him we both received life," and he offered the viper his hand. A violent pain compelled him to fling the viper from his sleeve and to curse it in the name of Allah. The prophet then sucked the viper's poison from the wound and spit it out upon the sand. A magnificent plant immediately sprang up on the spot where the prophet's sacred saliva had fallen. One of his disciples gathered some of its leaves and burned them as an offering to God for the rescue of His prophet. Mohammed and his companions were delighted with the splendid aroma of the burnt offering as its smoke ascended towards heaven. From that day to this all the faithful of Islam have taken pleasure in the plant whose taste and scent partakes in an equal degree of the bitterness of the viper's poison and the sweetness of the holy prophet's spittle.

The Bishop's Mistake.

Scene—A hatter's shop at the West-end of London. Enter a well-known man about town, who hands his hat to an attendant to be ironed. While standing bare-headed at the counter, in comes a certain bishop. The latter, mistaking the club man for one of the shop-walkers, gives him his hat, with the inquiry, "Have you a hat like this?" The club man, in the coolest possible manner, takes the hat, turns it over, examines it closely, looks at it inside and out, then, in slow and measured tones, remarks, "No, I have not; and," he adds reflectively, "If I had, I am hanged if I would wear it!" Tableau!

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affirmed that some of the tribes about the Niger delta will, at fixed times, bind a child decorated with flowers to a post on the beach at low tide and leave it to be devoured by the sharks which come in with the flow, drowning its cries with the noise of drums. —[Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

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An exchange notes that "the smile is the same in all languages. Hardly. In Mexican it is pulque, in Indian firewater, in English benzine, etc., etc.

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A Bloody Affray.

is often the result of "bad blood" in a family or community, but nowhere is bad blood more destructive of happiness and health than in the human system. When the life current is foul and sluggish with impurities, and is slowly distributing its poisons to every part of the body, the peril to health, and life even, is imminent. Early symptoms are dull and drowsy feeling, severe headaches, coated tongue, poor appetite, indigestion and general lassitude. Delay in treatment may entail the most serious consequences. Don't let disease get a strong hold on your constitution, BUT TREAT YOURSELF by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and be restored to the blessings of health. The "Discovery" is GUARANTEED to cure in all cases of diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded.

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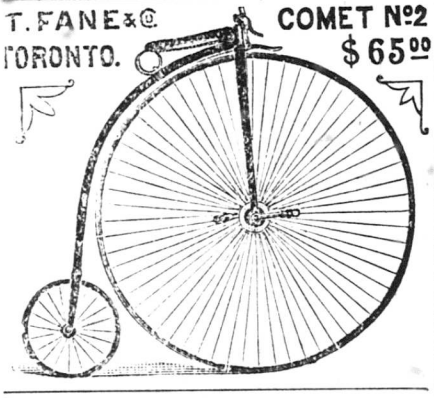
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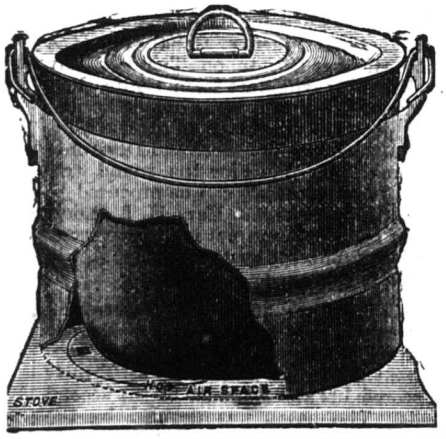
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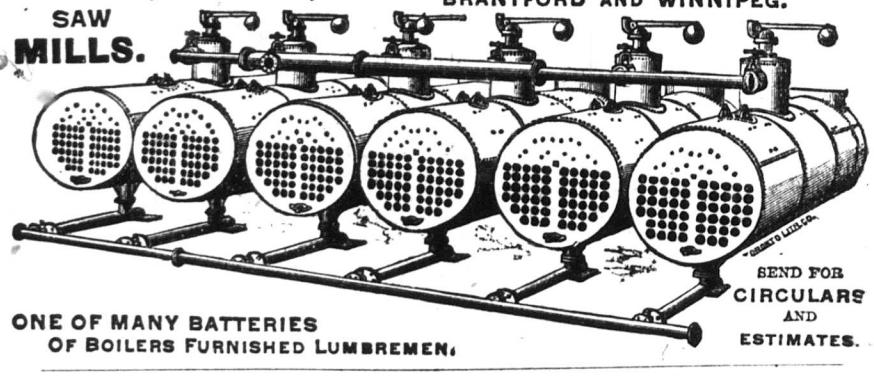
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AND CAPITAL.

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The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1889.

Marriage Licenses

Issued by Ogden Hinch at Cheapside, (application strictly private and confidential.) 2288ly

Chas. Lane,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Front of Grammar School, Bridge Street, Napanee. 2288ly

R H Peters,

Auctioneer, Commissioner, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, etc., Enterprise. 4888ly

Canfield Shorey,

ssuer of Maariage Licenses, 1589fm Camden East., Ont.

—Go to Gallagher's for bargains in wall papers, windows shades and poles.

—If you want a baby carriage call and see the new line just in at Gallagher's Bargain House.

—Express carts, toy carts, base balls, rubber balls, croquet sets and hammocks, cheap at Gallagher's.

—Go to Gallagher's for toilet soap, combs, brushes mirrors, fancy hair pins, fans etc.

—Just arrived a fine lot of assorted crockery to be sold cheap. Also tinware, base balls, rubber balls, looking glasses, toilet soaps, handkerchiefs, note paper, clothes pins, chromos, oil paintings, pictures frames, jack knives, combs, clothes brushes, and tops of every discription at the 7c. store west of the Campbell house.

—A. S. Kimmerly is offering great bargains in sugars, call and see, it will pay you. Salt by the barrel cheaper than all others. I am continually finding new customers for that choice Japan tea I am selling for 25cts. per lb. I keep constantly on hand a large stock of the choicest flour, and can give you a good flour at $2.25 per 100. I continue paying 12 cts. cash for fresh eggs.

Coming Events.

To-night! Don't fail to attend the Lawn Social at the residence of Mayor Carscallen.

Band Excursion—to Trenton on Dominion Day per steamer Reindeer. Tickets, fifty cents.

Grand Excursion—to 1000 Island Park on the steamer Hero, Wednesday, July 24th. Full particulars later on.

Dominion Day—Excursion per steamers Ella Ross and Quinte to all Bay ports. Ella Ross leaves Napanee at 6.30 a.m.

The Young People's Society of Selby intend giving a Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival on the evening of Wednesday, July 3d, in the Methodist Church, commencing at 8 o'clock.

1000 Island Excursion—The Y. P. A. of the Western Methodist church have chartered the Hero for an excursion to the 1000 Islands on Tuesday July 9th. Single Tickets $1.00 double $1.50. Full particulars later.

—Mr. Agustus Huyck has shown the the largest strawberry of the season it measuring 4½ inches in circumference.

—Wanted. About July 1st., a good general servant to whom good wages will be paid. Apply at the Express Office.

—The 47th Batallion Band have been engaged by the Orangemen of Sydenham to assist in celebrating the 12th July at that place.

—Mr. J. B. Richardson made a short trip to Kingston this week. This enterprising tailor has secured the contract for making the firemen's shirts.

—The debentures, $12,000, for the building of the Napanee High school was sold to R. Wilson Smith, of Montreal, at $104.62½, or $12,555 for the lot.

—W. D. Madden is the only authorized agent of the C. P. R. in Napanee and if you are going to Manitoba, British Columbia or in fact any point on the C. P. R. you

—Mr A. E. Paul has rented the George Mills property on the corner of Bridge and Adelphi streets and has taken possession.

—The committee of the R. C. Church wish to return their sincere thanks to all who so kindly assisted them in their late Pic-nic.

—The North Fredericksburgh Protest Case, Baird vs Parks, came up at Toronto on Tuesday last and was further enlarged until the 9th of September.

—Mr. Gibbard's yacht "Vesper" has been finished. A new engine and boiler have been put in by Mair & Bro. She made a trial trip on Thursday afternoon, taking a pleasure party down as far as Bogarts.

—Last Saturday was a regular whiskey day in Napanee. Upwards of twenty drunks were counted on Dundas street within two hours, two fights occurred within an hour and three unfortunates were locked up over Sunday.

—Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, was in town on Wednesday and made a trip over the N. T. & Q. Railway in company with Mr. Rathbun. He is now at Glenora where he will spend a couple of weeks.

—A subscriber of the Express, who has just returned from the back townships, informs us that potatoes have nearly all rotted in that section, and that many of the farmers have replanted within the last week. The wet weather has rotted a good many potatoes in this section also.

—We are indebted to the celebration committees at Deseronto, Trenton and Port Hope for kindly invitations to be with them on Dominion Day. All of the towns offer good attractions. A large number of Napaneeans will go to Trenton on the band excursion while quite a few of the local sports will take in the races at Deseronto.

—The Rev. R. T. Burns, deputy-postmaster at Kingston, has been arrested for embezzlement and is now awaiting his trial. The peculations have been going on since 1885 and amount to upwards of $3,500. He has always borne a first class reputation and has been looked upon as above suspicion. Great spmpathy is felt for his family.

—The premium list for the Prince Edward County Agricultural Society exhibition to be held at Picton, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 10th and 11th, has been issued from the office of the Picton Times. The list is creditable to the Society, and to the office from which it was issued. May the Society have glorious weather and a successful exhibition.

—Still J. Edmanson, representing Dr. Chese's medicine, was in town on Friday, selling and advertising their medicines. He reports trade good over ten thousand bottles of Dr. Chase's Liver cure sold since January. Detlor & Fullerton are agents and recommend it for use. Each house in town have a sample of Dr. Chase's pills to test the merit. See advertisement in another column.

—A small fishing craft came ashore at John Ritchie's, Amherst Island, Wednesday morning. It was empty. It is thought to belong to one Ainsley, of Picton, or Indian Point, aged 59 years. He was at Bath on Tuesday with a load of fish, which he disposed of, and filled himself up with whiskey before leaving in the evening. It is probable that he was drowned. In the boat were a sail set, and a hat. The craft had not been capsized.

—Warden Lavell, of Kingston Penitentiary, discovered a plot among the prisoners

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—W. D. Madden is the only authorized agent of the C. P. R. in Napanee and if you are going to Manitoba, British Columbia or in fact any point on the C. P. R. you will find a great advantage if you purchase tickets from the authorized agent. Call or write to W. D. Madden for maps, folders and all reliable information. adv.

—Buy your Agate Preserving Kettle where you have a large lot to choose from and save ten per cent. A full line of bird cages, refrigerators, oil stoves, coal and wood cook stoves and the finest assortment of table cutlery ever shown. The furniture protector carpet sweeper is still the leader. Agents for the celebrated Pease furnace. Boyle & Son.

—Paris Green, Machine oils, paints and oils. Seed, buckwheat, millet, hungarian, western corn, oil cake, etc., at prices which will sink into insignificence any offers ever made under God's shining sun. That you can purchase the above articles at Perry & Co's., at unprecedented low prices, should electrify the purchasing element wherever this startling offer is known.

—Dominion Day. Your choice of place and sport. The steamer Ella Ross will leave Napanee on the morning of July 1st at half-past six o'clock for Deseronto, Davy's Island, Glenora and Picton, connecting at Deseronto with steamer Quinte for Belleville and Trenton. On the Quinte will be the 14th Battalion Band, of Picton, and the Ladies' Band, of Demorestville. Returning, the Ella Ross will leave Picton at seven o'clock in the evening. Fare from Napanee to Deseronto and return, twenty-five cents; from Napanee and all other points, fifty cents. adv

—The Royal Templars of Temperance held a very successful entertainment in their hall in the Harshaw block on Tuesday evening. Mr. K. J. Strong, Select Councillor, occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Rev. A. L. Morden and Rev. Mr. Anderson, of the Western Methodist church. Miss Shipman presided at the organ; songs were given by Mr. H. L. Bryant, of Brockville, and Miss Botting. The Misses Walbridge sang a duet very sweetly. The ladies of the Temple furnished refreshments, and altogether the evening passed off very delightfully. Proceeds about $25.

—On Thursday evening of last week Miss Eva N. Roblin, of Napanee, scored quite a success by her singing at the Sherwood recital in Toronto. Mr. Sherwood, of New York, is said to be the finest pianist on the continent, and while in Toronto performing his duties as examiner at the Conservatory of Music he gave a recital. Three Conservatory pupils were chosen to assist in the programme, but to Miss Roblin were accorded the honors of the evening, she receiving a most enthusiastic encore. The audience numbered nearly three thousand people. All of the Toronto papers speak in very flattering terms of Miss Roblin's singing.

—The many friends of Mr. Fred Wright were agreeably surprised last week when he came home with a fair young bride. About two weeks ago he returned from New York, and on Wednesday went up to Wellington on a visit. While there he was married to Miss Victoria Barker, of Bloomfield. Mrs. Wright is well known in Napanee having spent some time here with her aunt, Mrs. Outwaters. We congratulate Fred on securing so amiable and handsome a bride, and congratulate the bride on winning one of the best fellows in the bay district. The happy couple have just returned from Montreal where they have been on their wedding trip, and will settle down in Napanee.

Use GRANGE'S COUGH-NOT

had not been capsized.

—Warden Lavell, of Kingston Penitentiary, discovered a plot among the prisoners to capture the guards and then break out and escape. He had a portion of "A" Battery brought to the Penitentiary and secreted, ready for the slightest move on the part of the convicts. The ringleaders evidently suspected their plot was known for they made no attempt to escape. The soldiers were kept in the prison for eighteen hours and then allowed to return to their barracks.

—A large number of the Masons of Napanee attended services at St. Mary Magdelence's Church on Sunday afternoon last, when the Venerable Archdeacon Bro. Bedford Jones, chaplain of Union lodge No. 9, delivered a very able and eloquent address, taking as his subject the life and work of St. John the Baptist, and comparing it with the Masions of St. John the evangelist. From the history of the two patron saints of the order, the Venerable Archdeacon drew many interesting and instructive lesson.

—The Methodists, of Bath, and vicinity will excurt to Murray Canal per the popular steamer Quinte on Tuesday July 9th. The boat will start from Collins Bay at seven o'clock in the morning, calling at all bay ports, leaving Bath at eight o'clock Adolphustown at 9.30 o'clock and Deseronto at half past ten. Fare for the round trip only fifty cents. Meals can be procured on the steamer if desired. Rev. H. I. Allen is one of the prime movers in the excursion which is a suffiicient guarantee that it will be properly managed.

—On Tuesday quite an interesting cricket match took place between Trinity College and Napanee cricket clubs. Napanee went first to bat and scored 41, Trinity then scored 122 and Napanee 27 the second innings. The match was decided by the first innings it being too late for the second innings to be played out. Mr. Stokes topped the score on the Napanee side 17 being the highest. The match was somewhat a failure on account of the recent rain and a few of the best men of our local team not being able to attend.

—On Saturday afternoon, Bill Young, a tall, powerfull man who is said to be a very inoffensive person when sober, made a vicious attack upon an old grey haired man by the name of Mowers, from Camden. The blows showered on the old man soon knocked him out, and it is feared is seriously injured. Billy was taken to the cooler by the police. The question arises which is to blame, the man who sold the liquor or the man who allowed himself to be come crazed by the stuff. Somebody should get six months, twice a year, for this foul attack upon an inoffensive old man.

Deaths seem to have been quite the order this week. On Saturday last Mr. John Wheeler, of the Queens Hotel, passed away at the early age of thirty-six years, and on the same day Mrs. John Smith went home to her reward. The remains of John Wheeler were buried on Sunday afternoon, the Oddfellows participating. The funeral of Mrs Smith took place on Monday afternoon and was largely attended. On Monday morning about six o'clock Mr. White, better known as "Teddy" died very suddenly. The funeral was on Tuesday, the remains being interred in the Huffman cemetry.

Nerve Tortured.

"I suffered with neuralgia and obtained no relief until I used Ragyard's Yellow Oil. Since then I have also found it an invaluabe remedy for all painful burns and cuts, rheumatism and sore throat." Mrs. F. Cameron, 137 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

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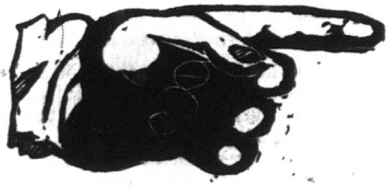
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ESTABLISHED 1870.

DOMINION DEPOSIT, - - $100,000

Assurance in force January 1st, 1889	$12,041,814 00
New Assurance written in 1888	2,518,650 00
Cash Income for 1888	393,073 00
Assets, December 31st, 1888	1,313,843 00
Liabilities as per Government Valuation	1,223,516 00

Surplus, $90,337.00.

R. B. MASTIN, General Agent, Picton, Ont.

W. PHILLIPS,

Napanee, Agt. for Lennox & Addington

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